New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1699. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NICARAGUA.

CONCENTRATION OF WALKER'S FORCE.

Interesting Accounts from the Seat of War.

THE BURNING OF RIVAS.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF GEN. WALKER.

NEWS FROM THE ALLIED FORCES

COSTA RICAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

By the steamer *Illinois* we have received correspondence concerning the position of General WALKER, which we publish below. The statements to the effect that he is hemmed in, with the exception of an opening to the San Juan del Sur, are omitted to avoid; but the rumor that he had burned Rivas, and left the country, is not omitted to much credit. His position was certainly not a desirable one, but from the known determination of the Costa Ricans not to exhibit him, it is not to be supposed that he has left the country at once. The following is all of interest that has occurred:

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ACCESSWALL, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

The *Illinois* leaves here in an hour, and, therefore what I write about will be done hurriedly. There is not much that is really news to write about. You have already received accounts of the fights at Obraje and San George, on the 20th and 22d of January last. Since then there is little other than rumor here concerning Gen. WALKER.

When he left San Juan del Sur, with the 44 recruits, he proceeded to fight the enemy again at San George, as soon as he returned to Rivas. If he had done so we should have known it here before this time, and I should have been able to furnish you an account of the result. On the contrary, what news we have is to the effect that Gen. WALKER, becoming satisfied, after his failures at Obraje and San George, that he could not prevent the progress of the enemy in their plan for surrounding him, had burned Rivas and left the country. I do not credit the rumor.

There is another, however, that may prove true. It is, that he had burned all of Rivas, except the fortification of the principal Plaza, and that he had fortified and was defending that portion of the town. This may be true. I know that Gen. WALKER had determined to have as much open ground between him and an enemy as possible. With that view he had purposely removed a considerable space around the town, and for the purpose of having no more to defend, in case of an attack, than should be absolutely necessary, he may have destroyed all of Rivas that would require a division of his force to defend. It is also reported that he had ordered the Sierra Nevada for the purpose of [illegible] his escape in her; but you would not credit [illegible]. Although he is certainly in a very bad [illegible] I do not think he will leave the country for several weeks to come. The Aspinwall [illegible] recently heard the rumors I have mentioned, [illegible] and speaks of them as follows:

"The following news came to us from Panama the same day as the Walker news brought by the Columbus. We do not credit it. The story is: 'WALKER has been defeated by the allies at Rivas. He burnt the city, occupying that part around the fortress, which he fortified and held as a stronghold. He is said to have ordered the Sierra Nevada, in order, it is supposed, to effect his escape thereby.'

"The Columbus left Punta Arenas on the 5th—the trip from San Juan del Sur to the above-named port requires from three to four days—the Orizaba left San Juan del Sur on the 5th, and hence it is evident that the Columbus could not bring later news than the Orizaba. Again, the Sierra Nevada left Panama for San Francisco Jan. 31, and had not time to have made the trip and returned, when the above enemy report must have been received at San Juan del Sur. Accordingly, 'Old Ned' put away on the 'sly' as we would have been there within the Orizaba's wait. Hence, we believe the above story to be entirely fabricated."

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MORA!

The President of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the National Army, to the chiefs, officers and soldiers of the conquering army:

COMPANIONS AND SOLDIERS! You have worthily fulfilled your duty to your country. Nothing—nothing has stopped you. Glory to you.

Subordination, valor, constancy and hardihood have made you admired by your countrymen and strangers. Henceforth, your competitors congratulate you, the pride of your brethren. I unite with them in vigilance for you.

Continue always united with this tenacity, with these virtues—and, with them, we shall conquer a lasting peace, glorious and fruitful for our country.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 11, 1857. JUAN R. MORA.

The President of the Republic to all the Costa Ricans:

COUNTRYMEN: The great army of filibusterism has been divided forever. The sword of Costa Rica has severed it in a campaign of twenty days, across deserts destitute of provisions, the densest forests, detestable climate, rivers, the passages of deep rivers, our army has marched as the peace of conquerors, taking possession of Trinidad, of Castillo Viejo, of Fort San Carlos, of eight steamers and other vessels of ten cannons, of three howitzers, five hundred rifles, a number of swords, revolvers, and warlike stores, and of more than a hundred enemies, whom we have generously placed at liberty. On the surface of the river San Juan and the great lake, the rays of the sun illuminate no flag but that of Costa Rica!

All has been conquered without a shot, without a drop of blood, and on what did we reckon? Trunks of trees, scarcely hollowed or badly fastened together with withes, have been our fleet, to go and capture steamers and powerful enemies; guns which could scarcely be fired, being constantly wet from the almost incessant rains that fell, have been our only weapons, and we consider it a miracle the scarcity of provisions and of every article of the kind; but there was valor, and daring, patriotism, Costa Rican union, the resolution to conquer or die, and the blessing of Providence, carrying our soldiers from victory to victory.

Masters of the river and of the great lake, put in communication with our allies, WALKER returned to Rivas and its neighborhood, is about to be hemmed in, attacked and burned, if it be necessary, with the remains of the city in which he is cooped up; pardon has been pledged to all those who blindly followed his cause, if they shall abandon it. We know how to conquer and pardon.

But, is all concluded? No, countrymen! The work begun must be finished; it is indispensable that we uphold be freed from *exposure to the return of a new* WALKER to disturb our peace, fighting to enslave us; too many sacrifices endured, and the many victories over obstacles acquired, must not be sterile—and to that extent, it is necessary to continue them. It is absolutely necessary that *we should construct with our own hands*, on the said river, a dike that may restrain now and hereafter, the swarming torrent. We shall have accomplished nothing in acquiring a precarious peace. Let us, then, conquer one solid, lasting, honorable and fruitful for Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the people of Central America.

COSTA RICANS—I count upon you for everything.

REINFORCEMENTS AND DESERTERS.

Since the brilliant defence of San Sebastian WALKER has intrusted the chief command of his force to Gen. HERNANDEZ, much to the dissatisfaction of the soldiers. They do not like HERNANDEZ'S way of fighting. "When Uncle Billy leads," say they, "he don't divide his men. He throws their whole weight upon the centre of the foe—bears them down at once—a panic ensues, and they fly like sheep chased by wolves—up, in Nicaragua phraseology, they git up and git. On the contrary, HERNANDEZ will take 500 men and divide them up as if he had 100,000 under his command. The consequence is, that each little division is too weak to accomplish anything, and we get cut up and defeated—then a retreat is ordered. This is no way to fight greasers. Get them running, and then let the Minnies out on 'em." And there appears to be a good deal of sound sense in the position. WALKER'S men place implicit confidence in his skill and bravery—though he has never given any great evidence of, being overburdened with this former quality, and he would, no doubt, effect as much with 500 men in an attack as HERNANDEZ would with 1,000. As a defensive officer, probably the latter is not excelled in any army.

NUMBER OF MEN LOST IN THE WAR.

I have noticed a good deal of discussion in the public prints as to how many men WALKER has lost in Nicaragua. Some set it down at no more than 1,000, while others put it at 5,000. The only way to approximate to the number, is by ascertaining how many men he has received; for I could not learn that any records have been kept, or at least preserved, of the dead. I found, on very particular inquiry of prominent officers, that since a year ago last June, WALKER has received 4,000 men. Of this number 500 have probably been discharged or deserted. Half of these 500 have doubtless since died from diseases contracted in the country. His present force consists of 800 able-bodied men, or less, besides 150 in the hospitals, and possibly there may be 200 more in the capacity of cooks, servants, herders, teamsters, mechanics, &c., making a total of 1,150. In all, therefore, including those he received previous to June, 1856, he has had not far from 5,000 men. Deduct the 1,150 now remaining in the country, and 250 yet remaining alive of those discharged and deserted, and the whole loss appears to be 2,600. I do not include LOCKRIDGE'S command, consisting of about 400 men, on the river. And I do not believe this is an over-estimate. All the officers I spoke with, concurred in saying that the graveyards and pits of Granada contain 1,500 of the filibusters; and many placed it as high as 2,000.

DIVERSION UPON COSTA RICA.

Many persons seem to think that WALKER may abandon Rivas, and make a dash with his little army into Costa Rica. This, they say, would force his enemy to follow him and return home, leaving the river so slightly defended that his force at Greytown might regain possession of it, and hold it until his return. I do not believe he will be so foolhardy. He knows his men better. Were he to carry them into Costa Rica, where they could desert and be protected, he would not have fifty of them left in a week after he got into the heart of the country. As to another idea that he will make a descent upon Punta Arenas or Costa Rica by sea, and plunder and destroy it; it is true it might easily be done, but the game would hardly be worth the candle. *If he should undertake* to march from thence to San José in the interior, he *would find himself in the midst of the largest populated districts*—for in and around San José, most of *the population of Costa Rica centres*—and, as I said before, he would find himself minus soldiers, and probably of almost everything below the rank of a field officer.

SCRIP AND BACKWEDAS.

In regard to pay, WALKER'S men are rated at $30 per month. When he had a little money, before his quarrel with Presidente RIVAS, they were paid one dollar per week in cash, "for washing," &c. But to *the past six months they have not even got this*. It is true, they do not now need anything for washing, for their dress consists of only a thick pair of pantaloons and a blue woolen shirt, and not many of them have duplicates. There has been no scrip issued since the destruction of the Press by the burning of Granada; but the men receive written evidence of service, which amounts to pretty much the same thing—as neither will sell for more than five cents on a dollar. As a general thing, the men do not consider this paper worth keeping, and so dispose of it for a little bread, rum or tobacco, when they can buy them. Many of the officers have been in the habit of buying it up; and it is rich to hear them talk of paying twenty or thirty thousand dollars for a hacienda, or ten thousand dollars for a block of houses, when you know that the whole of it has been gouged out of the poor fellows who tote the muskets and eat mule meat.

WALKER seems to appropriate most of the property of the natives, under some pretence or other, wherever he sets himself down. I heard of his giving a man by the name of BOWLY, at San Juan del Sur, a whole block of houses at Rivas, because he lost a quantity of quarts gold-crushing machinery by the burning of Granada! There is one consolation to the despoiled Nicaraguans—and that is, that BOWLY will never occupy his houses at Rivas.

NEW RECRUITS THE BEST MEN.

The general opinion in the *States is*, that the old, or veteran troops of WALKER, what few he has left of them, are the best fighting men. This is not so. An intelligent lieutenant, who has served nearly a year in the army, tells me that the longer the men remain in the country, the poorer soldiers they are. They become careless, languid and spiritless after a little while. He says that when his company of forty men, who had been several months in the country, were ordered to charge the enemy at Granada or Masaya, I forget which, only nine of them obeyed the order. The most brilliant charge, and the best fighting, he says, was by a couple of hundred men at Granada, who had only a few days before arrived out from New-York.

In speaking as I have of WALKER'S officers, I would repeat that I wish to make some exceptions. In his little army there are as fine gentlemen as ever trod a battle-field. I could name several of them—but as I could not probably designate them all, it would be invidious to name any. P. W. R.

Costa Rican Plan of Operations.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

The *Columbus* has arrived here from Acajutla and other Central American ports. She brings dates from San José de Costa Rica to the 3d of February, but nothing so late from WALKER as the news I forwarded you by the *Tennessee*. There is, however, some later intelligence from the allied forces on the river San Juan, but still nothing of any particular importance.

On the 15th of January, the boat which the *Sierra Nevada* sent across Lake Nicaragua to look for her missing New-York passengers, reached Fort San Carlos, and was taken possession of, with her eight men, by the Costa Ricans. On the 17th, at a conference on board the Lake steamer *Virjen*, General JOSE J. MORA, brother of the President of Costa Rica, Generals CANAS, CHOMORRO, ZAVALA and MARTINEZ, General MORA was selected as chief of the allied forces. MORA did not accept the appointment, but proposed a plan of operations, which was adopted with enthusiasm, and which it was intended to put into immediate execution.

On the 21st, the troops united at Nandaime, near Granada, *with the divisions of* CANAS, KATRON and ZAVALA, in all 2,150 men.

On the 23d the whole force marched to occupy St. George. I forwarded you the results of the battles of Obraje and St. George by the *Tennessee*.

On the 26th, cannon was heard at Serapiqui, as the mail courier was leaving. On the same day a few shots were fired at, but fell short of the first fort of the Costa Ricans, below Serapiqui. The shots were returned "out of courtesy," upon which the little steamer fell down the river again. This is the victory, perhaps, that the *Tennessee* here gives to the filibusters.

It was said that the Costa Ricans intended to make an immediate attack upon the Walker men on the river. The *Boletin Oficial*, of Costa Rica, reports the number of filibusters at Fort Anderson to be 190 men, which shows that they have very exact information of the movements and strength of their enemy, as this is the exact number Col. LOCKRIDGE had there before the reinforcements from New-York and New-Orleans.

Captain HOLL took off from the Guatemalan war brig CARMEN, which struck on a shoal and lost her rudder, 20 miles from La Union, twenty-four soldiers and sailors and four officers, whom he took into La Union.

The British war steamer *Esk* was at San José de Guatemala on the 30th ult., as also the British ship *Admiral Owen Hall*, the latter bound to Shanghae.

GEN. LILLY IN TROUBLE.

Gen. LILLY, a fancy man, who was sent away from San Salvador by the Vigilance Committee, and who sailed from San Juan del Sur about two months ago in a Mobile privateer, with part of a cargo of coffee, for Mazatlan, Mexico, and who was supposed to be lost, has at last turned up. Gen., by stress of weather, was obliged to put into Realejo, where he was captured, put in irons, and taken to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, on a charge of being a filibuster, and having supplied WALKER with provisions. By request of the American Consul at the city of Guatemala, in the interior, he was to be taken there.

STEAMER BOUND.

I have just learned that the Railroad Company have chartered the P. M. S. S. Co's fine steamer *Panama* for the regular trip to Central America. The

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

History of the Formation and Constitution of Washington, and of the Administration thereof. By Joseph Gales, Mayor of the City of Washington. This is the third and last volume of the work, which has been published by the Harpers, and though every page in it contains matter to bring a flush on the cheek of an American, it ought to be read by every American, notwithstanding its unpleasantness. The opinion of Washington, by and Randolph thereof in the year 1812, is surely the darkest blot on the Federal History, and the author of this History of the Formation, who was the contemporary of the affair, has done his best to give the public a correct explanation of the causes of that disaster. The spoken cogent. The moral which we are to draw from this Book of the books of Blackstone through that Administration is unfortunately of a kind that of Government to which it belongs. It teaches us after all very little of ourselves to desire to be no; and that million things are not to be purchased either by the full possession of the Atlantic Ocean; and will the Instinct to sacrifice or discard the interests of their country in order to advance themselves or make their fortunes. We believe that this is no hasty truth in this conclusion; and that it will apply to the politicians of 1857 with as much truth as to those of 1812.

T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has published in two volumes the whole, or at least a good many, of *Frank Forrester's Sporting Scenes and Characters*, which have appeared at various times in separate publications. Frank Forrester is a very hearty and racy narrator of sporting incidents, and though his delineations of character are not always of the highest order, yet he may be safely trusted in his descriptions of thrill, horse and fisher. He writes to a thoroughly English pattern, and that regardless love of the woods and fields which none but an Englishman can appreciate, is a knowledge of our own sporting characteristics of the rest of our country sometimes discovered for a greater degree.

That veteran of the Press, Mr. Epes Sargent, has given to the world another little book, entitled *Words for the Hour, or Good Principles Inculcated Without Cant.* It is full of good intentions and a few good cuts.

Ivison & Phinney, of this City, have published a new edition of *Monk's Geographical Exercises*, improved by Charles B. Stout. As we are not familiar with Monk's antecedent work, we do not know what improvements may have been made to it by Mr. Stout. We should say, however, that the room for improvement is still very great, as is the case with many other school geographies, and especially Cornell's, which we have examined. There is no class of school-books which act so generally defective and badly constructed as those which treat of geography. In the first Lesson of Monk's *Geography* there are 84 examples, four definitions of the Earth; the first says the Earth is a large ball of Body; the second that it is best represented by a globe; the third defines a globe as a round or spherical body, and the fourth that it is in the shape of an orange. This is like the Irishman's description of the mark upon his cow, "a round O like a circle." The first lesson is a specimen of three that follow, that little children are expected to worry their brains in committing such stuff to memory.

Whole pages are devoted to questions and answers on the population of the principal towns and cities of the United States, which are constantly varying. What is the use of teaching a child that the population of Brooklyn is ninety-five thousand, when the next census will change the figures to a hundred and fifty thousand? Besides, is it not geography to all any more than the price of potatoes is geography, and one is about as important as the other?

The Harpers have published *Beckerg's Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry.*

Mahon's Science of Logic, or an Analysis of the Laws of Thought, has been published by J. S. Redfield & Co.

From Howard & Dodge, we have the *United States Digest of Decisions in Criminal Cases*, contained in the Reports of the Courts of the United States and the several State Courts, by John L. Hanes.

Villas and Cottages. A Series of Designs prepared for Execution in the United States. By Calvert Vaux, Architect. New-York: Harper & Brothers. If practice makes perfect, the people of the United States ought to be the best house-builders in the world, for in no other country of the world do they build half so many houses. Yet it is one of the anomalies of American progress, that we have never produced even one architect whose name is known. The author of the beautiful volume before us is an Englishman; and our best architectural designs have been furnished by foreigners. Mr. Vaux was a partner of the late A. J. Downing, and many of the designs furnished by him were of their joint production. As we intend to make Mr. Vaux's book the subject of a special review, we shall notice it no further at this time than to add, that the mechanical execution of the work is exceedingly neat; and, if the writing is not of the best order, the illustrations are, beyond all question.

The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion. By Hubert Lumpitus. Dewey & Jackson.—This is the fourth title to a volume of nearly five hundred pages, embellished with a portrait of the Count D'Orsay. But the Count was never an instructor, for an authority, in the fashionable world, and he is not entitled to the position the author of this treatise on politeness and fashion on this side of the Atlantic has given him. The only man amongst us entitled to such an enviable distinction is Mr. Genio C. Scott, the editor of the *Monthly Mirror of Fashion*. Besides, a dead Count can never be a guide in fashion, as fashion is more variable than the weather. If Mr. Lumpitus must place the portrait of a Count as the hero and patron of his important work, why did he not have a portrait of Count Gurowski, engraved for that purpose; the Count being abundantly capable, from his intimacy with the best people in two worlds, his knowledge of society, and his extensive erudition, of enlightening us on such subject, and being, moreover, a resident among us, a Republican in principle, though a noble and an aristocrat by birth. Politeness is, to a certain extent, an art, beyond a doubt, but it is one that is easily learned by those who are disposed to make themselves agreeable to others, and that is, in truth, the very essential oil of politeness and good-breeding. An amiable savage is a more polite being than the pupil of a dancing master. Plain sense, good nature, and honesty are the great elements of polite conduct, and these come by nature; without them, a D'Orsay would be offensive in his manners.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1857. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, pp. 384.

Examples from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. New-York: C. Scribner. The "Examples" are biographical sketches commencing with John Wesley and ending with Mrs. Ware.

Claremont; or, the Undivided Household. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan.

The American Citizen: His Rights and Duties, according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New-York: Pudney & Russell.

Mind and Matter; or, Physiological Inquiries. By Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. With Notes by an American Editor. New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

The New-York Speaker: A Selection of Pieces designed for Academic Exercise, in Elocution. By William F. Russell, A. M., Principal of the Public Grammar School No. 1. New-York: Mason Brothers.

Love After Marriage. By Gaskell Lee Hunter. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

Sermons, Plain and Full Both in Manuscript. By Rabbi Gerson. (Lieut. Ward, U. S. N.) New-York: Charles Scribner. There are some very good sermons in this little volume.

The Greatest Plague of Life, originally appeared in Putnam's Monthly.

Old Times the Foundation; or, the Captain's Legacy. A tale of New-York, founded on facts. New-York: Lanstrum & Rand.

The Sisters of Selsers: A Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By C. B. W. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan.

Boley New-York City Tax Book for 1856-7. New-York: W. H. Boyd.

The Commercial Advertiser Annual for 1857. New-York: Harper & McNamara.

Report Sing Health Civi and Jobs. By James Anderson.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 27.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following presentment:—

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, present:—That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, on the high seas, on board the ship Isaac Wright, on a voyage from the port of Liverpool to the port of New-York, Thomas Williamson, the accused now at the bar, was guilty of cruel and unusual punishment upon John Williamson, one of the crew of the said ship. The evidence for the prosecution established that the accused, with one or two other officers of the ship, struck the said John Williamson with a stick, and kicked him with their feet, and struck him with their fists, and that the said John Williamson was at the time of the said assault and battery in a sick and helpless condition, and unable to defend himself against the violence of the accused. To this indictment he pleaded guilty.

The United States vs. Benjamin Stowe and Benjamin Dutton.—This indictment was also found for passing counterfeit coin. The accused were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Louis Schuster.—An indictment for passing counterfeit half dollars.

The United States vs. Lydia Ann Stanley, Sarah Loomis, and Francis Fayard.—This was an indictment also for passing counterfeit quarter dollars. Francis Fayard and Lydia Ann appeared with a little child between them, and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. Swift.—An indictment against the defendant for assaulting Donald Martin, on board the ship Andrew Foster, with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a blake rumbler.

The United States vs. Charles Chandler.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a heaver, upon one Charles Wardell, on board the bark Wide.

The United States vs. Timothy Moriarty.—An indictment for appropriating mail bags belonging to the United States.

The United States vs. Dennis Dee.—An indictment for stealing 25 pounds of paint from the Navy Yard.

The Grand Jury then retired for other business.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Captain Abeel, the master of the ship *Isaac Wright*, was put on trial, charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon John Williamson, one of the crew of the ship. The evidence for the prosecution established that the accused, with one or two others, struck the said Williamson with a stick, and kicked him with their feet, and struck him with their fists, and that the said Williamson was at the time of the said assault and battery in a sick and helpless condition, and unable to defend himself against the violence of the accused. It appeared that Williamson was suffering from rheumatism, he was lying in his berth when the captain came and struck him twice on the head with a strong stick, knocking him senseless, then dragged him out of the forecastle, and knocked him down with a billet of wood, and beat him and kicked him about the head and body for about four or five minutes. It appearing, however, that the man never knocked off duty for any injury, never showed any mark, either from the strong stick, the billet of wood, or the kicks, and that he testified that after captain struck him with the strong stick on the back of the head while he was lying in a berth about two feet high with his face towards the captain, and the mate and other witnesses for the defense contradicting the statement, contrary to the usual course in such matter having occurred, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats. Mr. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue, for the defence.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Feb. 27.

Before Commissioner Betts.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING SEAMEN.

An examination was had to-day in the case of Samuel Griffith, second mate of the steamer *Arisaan*, charged with assaulting Francis G. Walker, one of the crew of the steamer, and assaulting in several of his ribs. The evidence showed that the complainant first struck the second mate over the head with a shovel, and that the injuries inflicted upon him in return were in self-defence. The complaint was dismissed.

John Reed, first mate of the brig *Joseph Hart*, was tried before Commissioner Mosman, charged with assaulting John Glass, and striking him with a billet of wood. It was proved that the blow was given in self-defence, as the complainant first attacked Reed with a knife. Complaint dismissed.

The French Extradition Case—The Affair of Mr. Busteed and Attorney McKeon.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The progress of the examination into this case, our readers will remember, was suddenly arrested, on Thursday, by the occurrence of a personal dispute between Mr. Busteed and the District-Attorney as to the possession of a French document whose contents had not yet been made public. Yesterday morning there was a large attendance in the Court room—drawn together from a desire to learn the decision of the Commissioner as to his power over the matter, and from interest in the rights of prisoners before this Court to be represented by counsel at all.

A letter from Mr. Busteed's associate counsel was handed to Mr. Monthelon, acknowledging the possession of the disputed document, and offering to give it up to any person authorized by a competent Court to receive it. The document is a communication from the Imperial Minister to Mr. Monthelon. The Government moved therefore for the adjournment of the case, and its reference to the U. S. District Court, to decide upon the powers of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner rendered his decision, of which the points are as follows:

"The Commissioner does not hold a Court."

"The proceedings before him are not judicial."

"He has to hear and consider the evidence of criminality, and if that be deemed by him sufficient, he is to certify the same with a copy of the testimony to the Secretary of State, and to issue, in that case, his warrant of commitment of the prisoner to the proper gaol, until their surrender." (Kain's case per Curtis J. 14 How, U. S. re. Farrings, 18 How, 40.)

"He has no power but such as the State confers, and such as are necessarily complied."

"The power to punish for contempt is a judicial power, and the Commissioner has no desire to strain or exceed his power."

"2. The prisoners have no right to appear by counsel, but it is the desire of the Commissioner to have all possible light thrown on this case which the ability of counsel can cast upon it. But if counsel shall insist upon the bare assertion of rights, they must be excluded. Their admission is an act of courtesy on the part of the Commissioner. This is not a criminal prosecution, if it were, as a presiding magistrate, the Court could commit for contempt.

"Even to commonalties, a prisoner had no right to counsel. (Obit. Crim. Law, 74.) Indeed, now, in England, he is allowed as advocate as an examination, although he has one at trial, under act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. (Roscoe Crim. Ev. 326.)

"The Constitution of the United States prisoner has that right in criminal prosecutions. By the act of Sept. 24, 1789, sec. 35, he has that right in all the Courts of the United States. By the act of April 30, 1790, sec. 29, he has that right in capital cases.

"He has that right in New-York by the Revised Statutes, when arrested under a warrant for any offence, and brought before a magistrate for examination, and committed or discharged. The Commissioner in this proceeding is neither a Court nor an examining Magistrate, nor is this proceeding a criminal examination. The Commissioner is simply a Referee designated by statute to ascertain certain facts, as the basis of action of the Executive of the Country. That these facts involve the question of the commission of a crime, cannot vary the nature of the proceeding.

"Yet he should be loath to exercise this power, as its consequences would fall upon the prisoners, that he would do so if he thought it required by Justice.

Mr. Tillon renewed the motion to adjourn the case to Tuesday.

Mr. Busteed said the case had now, through the newspaper press, gained a notoriety which he thought greatly exceeded its merits. The paper he had retained was in the French language. He and his associates had never before seen it, and on reading it he became convinced that it contained most important evidence to them; and he felt it his duty to retain possession of it at least until he could advise himself of its contents. He thought they were entitled to the paper until they could do so. A man who would so far degrade himself as to call another man, as good as himself, a "thief," for taking possession of what in right belonged to him, was beyond any consideration from him.

Mr. Tillon thought that it would be greatly to the benefit of all concerned if the case could be conducted with less publicity and less full reports. He did not think it aided the ends of public justice to report evidence as fully, during their progress, as was done.

Mr. McKeon argued the motion. Adjudging to the terms of Thursday, he said: A scene had occurred which he deeply regretted, since, in consequence, it would go forth to the world that we are semi-barbarians. Who was responsible for that occurrence he would not say. A paper was shown to a witness. Counsel for defence got it and refused to deliver it up at the command of the Commissioner, and the latter, in self defence, adjourned the Court. A notice was sent to counsel early intimating that Counsel had it, but would not give it up unless before proper authority. This aggravated the offence. Mr. Busteed called the officer both larceny and burglary—and some called it stealing. He had some experience in the Courts, and he understood the meaning of the terms. It was the forcible taking of the property of another. It was the same that he had committed in the case of the People vs. Collins, and that gained him the high opinion of the value, (ex Mr. Busteed.) "He came on you fierce," said he, "I would have had you arrested for larceny." (Applause.)

The Commissioner ordered that no personality should be offered, and that no one should not address each other.

Mr. Busteed rose to a motion of order, and asked if the gentleman was speaking to the question of adjournment, as he did not think the language of John McKeon at all in order. Mr. B. had not been at all disparaged during these proceedings.

Commissioner—You have not, Sir.

Mr. Busteed continued with regard to the paper that Mr. Tillon was making a copy of it.

Mr. McKeon—I am merely taking the matter as I stated, and if they will give me the copies they have written I will read them at once.

The Commissioner thereupon an adjournment till Tuesday was ordered, as he would, therefore adjourn till Monday at eleven o'clock, in order to ascertain the jurisdiction of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. John Slosson, Justice.

Hasbrouck vs. Hall.—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Hooker vs. Judson.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Lee vs. Harris.—Injunction granted.

MARINE COURT.

THE WILL CASE—DECISION BY THE COURT.

In this interesting case, reported on Monday in the Times, the following decision was yesterday rendered:

Rufus K. Fowler vs. John T. Wesley.—Maynard, Justice.—In this and two other cases Mr. Lapaugh, attorney for defendant, objected to George W. Niles appearing for the plaintiff, on the ground that he is not authorized to practice in this Court.

From the answers of George W. Niles to interrogatories and the evidence taken, it appears that he became an attorney of the Supreme Court in the year of our Lord 1845, and that he became an attorney of this Court in 1849, by signing a roll, and paying the usual fees.

That at a general term of the Supreme Court, in 1851, on the production to the Supreme Court of a certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions that George W. Niles had been convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, it was "ordered that the said Niles be removed from practicing in *any* of the Courts of this State as attorney, counselor and solicitor." That in 1854 he received a pardon from the Governor, and a "*restoration to the rights of citizenship.*"

That in 1856 he made an indirect application to the Supreme Court for the right to appear or be admitted to practice in that Court, which was considered by the Justices thereof and rejected.

It is contended by Mr. Niles, first, that he has never been legally suspended, &c. It is sufficient answer to this to say that the order of the Supreme Court is binding until reversed; second, that the Marine Court is not a Court of Record, and therefore any person can appear for another in that Court, the same as in a Justice's Court. In answer to this point, I would say that the Marine Court is made a Court of Record by statute, and if it was not, the point is not good.

Thirdly, That his pardon restores him to all his rights, and among these the right to practice in all the Courts of this State. It is a sufficient answer to this point that the Supreme Court have passed upon it and have arrived at a different conclusion.

Again it is said that the Constitution allows any person to practice law who can find any one willing to employ him.

The Constitution says: "Any male citizen of the age of 21 years, of good moral character, and who possess the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the Courts of this State. Such Courts can admit whom they please to practice in their Court, provided the applicant brings himself within the requirements of the Constitution.

Has Geo. W. Niles brought himself within this rule? Does he possess the good moral character required?

If he had not been admitted and suspended, but was now making his first application for admission as attorney of the Supreme Court, is there any man, lawyer or layman, who supposes for one moment that he would be admitted?

Mr. Niles says in his answer to the 5th interrogatory, "from motives of delicacy and a decent regard to the prejudices which may be presumed to exist, to a greater or less extent, I made no attempt to practice in the higher Courts of this City and State, but I have not felt that I was violating any of the proprieties of life by practicing as a lawyer in the Marine Court."

I regard that Mr. Niles' motives of delicacy did not extend to the Marine Court, also, as the same gentlemen practice there who practice in the Supreme or other Courts of this City, and I cannot conceive what difference it can make with any member of the bar, in which Court they are compelled to come into contact with him if they must do so at all.

The purity of Courts and their officers should be above suspicion, or they will cease to be respected, and if not respected they will be worse than useless.

If persons who have served out their terms in the State Prison for crime (and a crime like this, for we all remember, it was to be considered as possessing *the good moral character* required by the Constitution for admission to practice as attorneys, &c., I have been mistaken.

The objection to Geo. W. Niles appearing as attorney, &c., is sustained.

Let a rule be entered accordingly.

McCarthy and Thompson, Justices, concurred.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times*

New-York, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted steady at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, at former prices. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.@10¾c.; and Bahia, 10c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Holders are very firm, but the demand is tame.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after at full and buoyant prices. Middling Uplands, 13¼c.; do. Gulfs, 13½c.@14c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₰ lb.

FISH—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported for the leading kinds. The supply is generally limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely and irregularly, but subsequently attracted considerable attention at rather firmer prices. The sales reported since our last consist of about 9,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 15@$5 35
Straight State	5 25@ 5 35
Favorite and Extra State	5 35@ 5 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 20@ 5 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 35@ 5 75
Fancy Michigan	5 25@ 5 65
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 60
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 10@ 8 50

Canadian is heavier, but cheaper. Superfine to extra commands $4 25@$5 50 ₰ bbl.; 1,800 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues in fair demand and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $5 10@$6 and $6 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$3 75 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack request, and is somewhat unsettled in price. We have heard of sales of only about 4,000 bushels, including Southern at $1 79 for good white, and $1 57 for do. red, ₰ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at 86c.@90c. for inferior to choice ₰ bushel; 8,500 bushels were purchased within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 31c.@35c. for Western; 49c.@50c. for State; 46c.@49c. for Jersey; and 46c.@47c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₰ bush. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 60@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Corn is more inquired for at steadier prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 56,000 bushels, at 59c. for unsound, 71c.@72½c. for mixed, in store and delivered, and 70c.@73c. for new and old Yellow, and 75c.@80c. for white, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made at 950 bales River at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 42½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Exhibits no important change. Stock light; demand good; prices very firm.

LIME—Rockland is in store and unsold at $1 15 for Common to Good, and $1 20 for lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame; prices are without any quotable variation. New-Orleans, 35c.@46c.; new crop Porto Rico, 46c.@76c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, &c., @56c.; new crop clayed Cuba, nominal, ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is plenty and depressed, with more sellers than buyers, at 52c. for large, and 53½c.@54c. for small, ₰ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain at last noticed. Linseed is in improved demand and is pretty firm at 83c.@84c. ₰ gallon. Land Oil is in light supply and fair request at $1 13½@$1 15 ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and irregular in value. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$23 for New Mess; and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs being, in lots, 6½c.@7½c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and are steady at 11c.@11½c. for Hams; and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10½c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Lard is heavy and lower. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and kegs, mostly for strictly Prime, at 14c.@14½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls. at $10@$11 for new Prime; $11@$12 for Country Mess; $15@$16 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 50@$18 50 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable; and here at $21@$22 ₰ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $21@$22 ₰ bbl. Suet or is in fair demand, and is worth 14c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c. for Western, and 16c. for State, ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate request, at former prices. The sales reported since our last are 300 tierces, at 4½c.@5c. ₰ lb.

SALTPETRE—Is in fair request, at former prices. The sales reported since our last are 200 bags, at 4½c.@5c. ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair request, at 6c.@6½c. ₰ lb. Timothy is in demand, at $2 50@$2 62½ ₰ bushel. Flaxseed is in fair request, at $2 25@$2 30 ₰ bushel.

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at firm prices, sales having been reported since our last of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10¼c., with 1,100 boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. Yesterday's sales of Cuba, &c., were 1,400 hhds.

TALLOW—The reduced supply available, and the high claims of owners, check business.

TEAS—Another auction sale occurred to-day. It was attended by a very numerous company. The bidding was spirited, and very full prices were realized. We quote regardless of present business:

Imported at Shanghai, Whampoa.—Terms 6 mos.	
Hyson—94 hf. ch. at 35c.; 44 bxs. do. at 36¾; 43 do. 37; 43 do. 37½; 50 do. 38½; 94 do. 39; 19 do. 39; 340 bxs. do. 40½; 115 do. 42; 108 do. 41.	
Young Hyson—35 hf. chs. 46c.; 75 do. 40½; 36 do. 45; 47 do. 40; 44 do. 39¾; 48 do. 38¾; 75 do. 38; 54 do. 35½; 58 do. 33¾; 94 do. 29; 19 do. 29; 340 bxs. do. 42½; 115 do. 42; 108 do. 41.	
Twankay—111 hf. ch. at 35½c.	
Hyson Superfine—37 hf. ch. at 42½c.; 64 do. 42; 120 bxs. do. 40.	
Hyson Imperial—32 hf. ch. at 45c.; 37 do. 41.	
Imperial—30 hf. ch. at 46½c.; 30 bxs. do. 44¾; 20 do. 46.	
Oolong Souchong—30 ch. at 32 and 29 do. 43.	
Oolong—85 hf. ch. at 38½c.; 113 do. 50; 147 do. 42½; 151 do. 40; 197 do. 47; 97 do. 43; 93 do. 43c.; 54 do. 41¾; 250 do. 41; 203 do. 40½; 411 do. 40; 169 do. 39; 165 do. 38¾; 151 do. 38; 119 do. 37; 465 do. 36; 50 do. 34; 99 do. 33¾; 141 do. 31¾; 46 do. 30; 196 bxs. do. 60; 225 do. 54½; 25 do. 54; 20 do. 53; 158 do. 51½; 125 do. 49½.	

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but prices are firmly sustained. Sales since Tuesday last, 94 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 15c.@20c.; 26 bales Havana, 52c.; 44 mats Florida, 35c.@70c.; and 5 bags Scraps, 16c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of about 500 bbls. Ohio and Prices, at 29c.@29½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibits no remarkable improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@9-16d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, &c., 5s.@5s. ₰ tce.; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₰ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Hereafter, are very earnestly requesting those important notices that all the Christian sects, such as the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, &c., all maintain that they preach it. Is it possible? Could the Holy Spirit who declared there to be only one Faith, one Hope, one Baptism, teach such antagonistic dogmas? Impossible. The Primitive Church held a monocratic principle, and evidently differed from the present. The Primitive Christianity is preached every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Jefferson Assembly Hall, corner of 6th and Greenwich ave. Come and hear; it and it only is reasonable and consistent.

☞ The Church and the Bible.—Rev. P. McMenamy, D. D., and pastor's assignment, will (D. V.) discuss particular attention to the Divine character of the mass of the Church, as contrasted with the all-sufficient atonement of Jesus Christ, during the services conducted on the Apostolic plan of dealing with error. TO-MORROW EVENING, in the new mission Church, 20th-st. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

☞ German Presbyterian Church, corner Madison and Montgomery sts., Fr. Strauss, pastor. The congregation holds worship there, for the first time, on SUNDAY, March 1, Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. Guldin and Rev. Mr. Strauss, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. T. W. Alexander, D. D., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Mr. Strebe. The friends of the Germans are invited to attend.

☞ Moravian Church—Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.—March 1 being the day set apart for the commemoration of the beginning of the Moravian Church, 400 years ago, a discourse relating to the history of the Church will be delivered on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. Rondthaler. The friends of the Moravian Church are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Jacob West, Pastor, will preach in the East Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Gideon W. Bethune, D. D., in EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—A sermon will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, to young men, upon *The Character and Influence of the Theatre.* Young men who patronize the theatre are invited to attend.

☞ Come and Worship!—The Free Church of Mount Zion, awaiting the Second Advent of Christ, meets at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*An Exposition of Rev.* 14 6-20. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Baptism and Sermon to Young Men.—The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered to several candidates at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING next, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dowling. In the EVENING the last sermon of the course to young men. Subject—*The Soul—Its priceless value.*

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church. (Corner of 18th-st.)—First service TO-MORROW, March 1, at 10½ o'clock. Second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Stuart A. Corey. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Indebtedness to the Christian Religion.*

☞ John-street First M. E. Church.—In John-st., preaching GREY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. V. Fields, of the New-York East Conference. At 7½ P. M., by Rev. Charles E. Harris, a Christian Jew. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Pastor; services TO-MORROW at the regular hours, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the morning—*Moral Evil*; and in the evening—*Sin Against the Holy Ghost.*

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Rev. Thos. E. Bond's church, corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av. At 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, at the junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Morning subject.—*The Interior Sense of the Second Commandment.* Evening subject—*Rural Life.*

☞ Hedding M. E. Church, 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, March 1, Rev. J. Miley will preach at 10 A. M.; Rev. J. Crawford at 3 P. M., and Rev. Wm. P. Corry in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Church of St. Francis of Assisi—1st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The new edifice, a painting of St. Francis, will be solemnly placed on Sunday, March 1, at 3 P. M.

☞ Rev. C. E. Wyatt, Rector of Trinity Church San Francisco, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 180 Division-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Holy Spirit in Revival.—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

☞ Rev. Dr. C. Barrett will preach in the 17th-st. Chapel immediately west of 6th-av., at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Topic—*Principles of Christian Union*—continued.

☞ Rev. F. Ambler will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*Destiny of the Religious World.* Seats free.

☞ Baptism. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. D. S. Passmore.

☞ Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.—Rev. O. E. Frothingham will lecture to young men TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dutch Church. Subject—*Real Accommodations.*

☞ Lectures on Prophecy.—The first lecture in this course will be preached at the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Prophecy Fulfilled in the History of Egypt.*

☞ South Second-street Church.—Corner of Court and Fredrick sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, D. D., of Chelsea, Mass. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ Baptism.—Rev. Stephen Cornell, Rev. H. L. Grant will preach MORNING and EVENING. Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ Rev. Hector Thomas will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FORMAN BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 49 John-st.

T. DOUGLAS, Importer and Dealer, 6 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO., 97 Fulton-st. (Jackson & Sons.)

Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Farina, Bread Crumbs, &c., of all kinds on hand.

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Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Screens, &c.

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DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

The subscriber will open, this morning, from auction, goods from the late wreck. Some of which has been in the

WET BLUE, WET DAMASKS,
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
WET TWILLED COTTONADES AND WET COTTON SHIRTING, but slightly wet, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

P. S.—Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, three times a day, free of charge.

ANDREW C. COLBY,
No. 229 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles

MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS.

To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED SILKS,

AT
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

MONDAY, MARCH 2,
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
will offer,
THIS DAY,
Two cases DAMASK SILKS, 4,000 yards in
CHENE STRIPE BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS.
Fancy goods and new SPRING STYLES, to be sold subject to manufacturers' imperfections only.

In offering these goods to the public, we simply remark, they were

IMPORTED

at a cost of 41 22 per yard, but in consequence of slight imperfection in the manufacture, a very

LIBERAL REDUCTION

has been obtained, hence we offer them at 62½ and 75c. per yard.

We have no hesitation in saying that this opportunity will not occur in many years, when so great a bargain will be offered. Sale to open THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 9 o'clock, and continued in place, Saturday Excepted, no deviation will be made.

CHAS. HEAR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... City and Vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single ... Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a ...

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (Sundays excepted.) Subscribers will ... to Cents and the other at Twelve o'clock. P. M. It ... to subscribers and to news rooms at the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ..., is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Two DOLLARS a year, or Eight Copies, Twenty-Five ... for Twenty DOLLARS, in one mailing.

The TERMS FOR CALIFORNIA is precisely as for the ... of every Mail closing. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... for single copies.

Terms, Cash in advance in all cases.

Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., cor. of Spruce-st.

SAANDERS, WHEELER & CO., Publishers.

A Quick Response.

We published, yesterday, a paragraph stating that Mr. F. WM. WALKER was not a Correspondent of the TIMES. The occasion for our making this disclaimer was the appearance of a letter in the *Herald* under his signature, with these words appended: "Correspondent of the New-York TIMES." The following dispatch shows where the responsibility of this matter rests:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27.

I have just seen the *Herald* of yesterday. My letter was sent to the Editor of the *Herald*, but to W——, a ——, marked private, and was not signed "Correspondent of the TIMES." I have never so said or signed. That address and signature were the work of the *Herald* office. Pray explain this immediately to Mr. RAYMOND. I did not in my letter allude to the TIMES at all. The malice of the *Herald*, alone, caused that addition. F. WM. WALKER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Illinois*, we have later news from California, Oregon, and the Pacific region generally; besides additional intelligence from Nicaragua—the latter, however, no later in date than our advices by the *Tennessee*. There is a rumor of the burning of Rivas and the escape of WALKER from the country, but it lacks confirmation. The Pacific steamer *Sonora* had brought down $1,760,000 as freight, and a considerable amount of gold was received here by the *Illinois*, bound, so that the value of their contents is unknown. The California news by this arrival is quite interesting. The State Treasurer had made away with $124,000 of the public funds, which were set apart for the payment of the July interest; so that it was doubtful whether that interest, payable in New-York, would be paid. It was considered probable that the Legislature would impeach the Treasurer. Reports of hundred-pound lumps of gold had astonished everybody, but were looked upon with allowance for exaggeration. The general yield of the mines was abundant. Earthquakes and murders were the order of the day in Southern California. A fire at Iowa Hill had destroyed property to the amount of $150,000. The settlers on the Mariposa claim had combined against Col. FREMONT.

Our correspondence from Nicaragua presents some interesting facts touching the condition and prospects of WALKER. The Costa Ricans appear to be making steady progress.

The U. S. Senate yesterday passed twenty-five private bills, and after discussing the Post-Office Appropriation bill, took a recess until 6 o'clock. On reassembling, the debate on the bill was continued, and the amendment authorizing a contract to carry all mails from Mississippi to San Francisco in four-horse coaches, was adopted. In the House, the consideration of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. GILBERT was resumed. The resolution of Mr. PENNINGTON, that the House forthwith proceed with the trial, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon witnesses, and allowing Mr. GILBERT to be heard in person or by counsel, was rejected, by a vote of 82 yeas against 108 nays. Mr. GILBERT then addressed the House at considerable length, and at the conclusion of his remarks resigned his seat as a member, and immediately left his place. The House tabled the resolutions of the Committee in his case, by 125 against 69. A letter was then sent up to the Speaker from Mr. MATTESON, who was not present, tendering his resignation. A motion to table the Committee's resolutions in his case was disagreed to—yeas 96, nays 122. A point was raised, that as Mr. MATTESON had resigned, the House could not further proceed in his case; but the Speaker decided that the House must determine that question for itself, and the decision was sustained. After further debate, another motion to table the resolutions was lost—88 yeas to 108 nays; and the first one, setting forth his complicity in the Dan Marcus affair, was read, and passed by 145 against 17. Subsequently the second and third resolutions were read, and after a refusal to lay them on the table, the second one, declaring Mr. MATTESON unworthy to be a member of the House, was passed; while the last one, expelling him, was laid on the table. The case of Mr. WELCH was then called up, and the resolutions against him were read. After quite a lengthy debate, a resolution was offered as a substitute, declaring that there had been no sufficient evidence elicited in his case by the Committee to convict him, and that no further proceedings should be had, which was adopted, by 119 against 42, and the House adjourned, without acting on Mr. EDWARDS' case.

We publish this morning under our Telegraphic head an abstract of the Tariff bill as it passed the Senate yesterday morning, and a copy of the Submarine Telegraph bill, which has received the signature of the President, and is now a law.

The Kansas Legislature have been guilty of more outrageous special legislation. A bill has passed, giving the County Judges jurisdiction in criminal cases, and providing that persons may be tried before them by Courts *without a Jury, and neither being indicted.*

A freshet has occurred in the Rock River, Ill., by which heavy damage has been done. The Galena Air-Line Railroad bridge at Sterling was entirely destroyed, and three miles of the track was submerged, and a great portion of it torn up. The damage to the road is estimated at $100,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have adjourned until the 9th of March, to afford the members an opportunity to attend the Inauguration.

Those long-threatened letters that should show FRANKLIN PIERCE'S private secretary, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, FLETCHER WEBSTER, Mr. HICHBORN of the *Union*, and even Mr. MARCY, as implicated in the Nicaragua filibustering, were produced yesterday by Ex-General FARNUM, in the course of his written speech of defence upon the Filibuster examination. They are the very merriest affair after all, though suggestive enough. The transfer deed of interest in the Nicaragua Grant from FARNUM, PIERCE and KENNEY to MORGAN and the WEBSTERS, was also produced.

About that paper, for taking which on Thursday District-Attorney MCKEON called Corporation Counsel BOURKE a thief, a good deal was said yesterday by, before and to the Commissioner who had the French Extradition case and all its pleasant episodes in charge. The combatants cooled down, however, the paper was returned to its owner, and the Commissioner adjourned the case to next week.

Several subpœnas were served yesterday from the Surrogate's office upon parties whose attendance is required before the Surrogate on the 2d of March next, to give testimony relative to the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL. The subpœnas were served under the direction of Mr. CHAPMAN, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The Telegraph line to Halifax was kept open until 2 o'clock this morning, up to which time nothing had been heard of the *Niagara*, now in her seventeenth day.

Another fatal duel has taken place at Savannah, with rifles, between Messrs. HAGERMANN and KAUFMANN, in which the former was killed.

The case of the "New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company," has been returned again to Justice CONNOLLY, from whom it was taken some weeks since on a *certiorari*, issued by Recorder SMITH. The examination before Justice CONNOLLY will be resumed on Wednesday next.

The woman who was shot in Elizabeth-street on Tuesday evening, is still at the New-York Hospital, in an unchanged condition. The missing man THOMAS ——, whose name has so frequently occurred in connection with this case, was yesterday arrested, and brought before the dying woman who asked him whether he had not hired anybody to kill her. He replied in the negative, and declared that he never entertained other than friendly feelings towards her.

Mr. SAMUEL CHANDLER, of Brooklyn, died, on Thursday evening, from a slight discoloration which received in his finger while making a post mortem examination of the body of EXPRESS, who was, incorrectly reported, by the Police, as a victim of garroters.

The objection to GEORGE W. MILES appearing as Attorney in the Marine Court, was yesterday sustained by Justice MAYNARD.

A State Police.

Why should we not have a STATE POLICE? The primary object of a Police force is to secure the execution of the Law,—not the local laws of cities and large villages merely, but the general laws of the State against crime of all kinds. The proper business of a Police is to prevent,—or detect,—murder, theft, swindling, felonies of all kinds: and these things are offences, not against the ordinances and regulations of the City merely, but against the statutes of the State. There is, it is true, a much greater necessity for the active services of Police in a large City than in a rural district,—but this is simply because there are more people collected and therefore more crime to be suppressed or punished. The *nature* of the duty is the same in one case as in the other—the difference is only in extent. In Great Britain the Police Department is an institution of the general government. It extends over the whole Kingdom, and is controlled by a Commission appointed by Imperial authority. There is also a London Metropolitan Police,—which has special duties,—but this exists as an appendage of the general system,—as added to it in consequence of special, local necessities. The same thing is true of the Police of France.

Why, then, should not this State be *divided into Police Districts*, corresponding with its division into judicial districts or not, as may be deemed advisable, and furnished with a police organization for each, more or less complete, according to the necessities of the case? In some districts, it is probable, no active working organization would be required, as the local authorities would answer every purpose. But, in others, such a general uniform system, if properly digested and controlled, would prove of immense advantage. It would obviate a great many evils which are connected with the present practice. A police force, which should have jurisdiction over New-York, Brooklyn, and the suburbs and villages adjoining both, under the control of a central, compact, properly-constituted Board, would be far more efficient and useful—would work with greater harmony, directness and force—than the separate, disjointed, and sometimes hostile organizations upon which we now rely.

So far as our City is concerned, it is pretty generally conceded that *some* reform is imperatively required. The present organization of our Police force is vicious and inefficient. It does not attain the object for which it is maintained,—namely, the security of life and property,—the prevalence of order and the supremacy of law. Its defects are unquestionably due, in part at least, to the manner in which it is constituted and controlled. The law assumes, and properly enough, that it must be under the control of Commissioners designated especially for that purpose. The law organizing the Department creates such a Commission, and assigns to it the entire supervision, management and control of the City Police. It is taken for granted that power over the Police,—the power of appointing, controlling, governing, punishing and removing all the members of the Police Department, should not be intrusted to any one man,—that the Mayor, though of necessity the Executive head of the City Government, and therefore empowered to use the Police force as the efficient available means of enforcing the law, should not be the arbitrary, irresponsible *monarch* of the Department:—that he should not have the power of appointment or of removal, or of punishment;—but that these supreme powers should be exercised by an independent Commission. For him to claim such powers would be as unreasonable as for the Commander-in-Chief, or the General at the head of an army, to assert the exclusive right of enlisting, dismissing, rewarding and punishing the soldiers under his command. The existing law repudiates any such claim on behalf of the Mayor, and determines that there shall be a Board of Police Commissioners.

But the manner in which this Board is constituted is radically vicious and defective. It is made up of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge—two of whom are judicial officers, and all of whom have all the duties they can properly perform in other spheres. Experience, moreover, shows that partisanship will inevitably obtain the ascendancy in such a Commission, and control its action. The Police is now notoriously used for political and party purposes. It may not be possible, although it is very desirable, wholly to prevent such an abuse of its functions; but so long as the men who control it are elected purely on party grounds, it will increase rather than diminish. It is generally conceded that in some way or other provision should be made for a new Commission;—that something should be done to put the Department in the hands of a Board which can devote its whole attention to the subject—which shall be removed, both in character and position, from political influences so far as possible, and which shall make the efficiency and usefulness of the Department the great end of all its efforts.

Thus far men of all parties,—who consult the good of the City, are agreed. The difficulty begins when the means of accomplishing this end come to be considered. Every plan suggested seems beset with embarrassments. Governor KING in his message suggested that the Police Commission for the City should be appointed by the Governor of the State, with or without the assent of the Senate; but upon further consideration it seems probable that such a law would be unconstitutional, and would encounter the adverse decision of the courts of law. The Constitution requires that all City officers shall be elected by the inhabitants, or appointed by the authorities of the cities concerned. But neither of these courses seems calculated to obviate the difficulties under which we labor. Either, under any circumstances, would be very likely to give us a partisan Commission,—selected for party ends and without any proper sense of the responsibilities of their position.

We see no way of removing the difficulties that surround this subject, except by changing the character of the Police, and making it a STATE instead of exclusively a CITY Force. It

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferries.

The complaints of mismanagement and public inconvenience in the conduct of the Brooklyn ferries have of late been so numerous as to require an expression of opinion by the citizens, which has led to an investigation by a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Up to 1853 the ferries were under separate management. The Union Ferry Company were then in possession of the Fulton and South Ferries, and their capital stock was $200,000. They then ran the boats as frequently as they do now, and at one cent fare for foot passengers, and with these fares the undertaking was so successful that they were enabled to make very handsome dividends, and to carry a surplus over. The other ferries, the Roosevelt, Catherine, Gouverneur and Wall street, were in the hands of other parties, and were worked with results satisfactory only in part—the Wall-street never having been considered a paying ferry. The project of amalgamating the whole of the ferries into one general concern was now started in the Union Ferry Company, and to carry it into effect, the round sum of $500,000 was given by the Company as the purchase money of the competing ferries, and they were all drawn into one general management. Some of those who are now dissatisfied, question the *bona fides* of this purchase, but there seems no reason to doubt it, as Mr. PERRY, the Secretary of the Committee, swears that there was an actual raising of the cash, and passing it over to the lessees of the four ferries. This is, however, peculiarly the affair of the shareholders, with which the public have nothing to do. Immediately after the purchase it is found that the four ferries do not pay. Like the seven lean kine of Pharaoh's dream, they threaten to eat up the seven fat ones. Their dead weight drags down the Fulton and South ferries, which had always been such good investments. How it fell out that the new acquisitions so suddenly deteriorated from their palmy state, or why they wouldn't pay the Company if they paid the Lessees, does not yet appear in the investigation. But at all events the loss was so decided that the Company *doubled* their fares, giving, however, a privilege of commutation to annual ticket-holders, and selling single tickets by the dollar's worth with an allowance of 16 per cent. The increase was trifling in the detail though large in the bulk, and the public, as the public always do, bore the exaction with some grumbling, but they did bear it. But we ought never to let in "the narrow end of the wedge." After a while the Company cannot carry on their operations without further increase. Accordingly they have discontinued commutation, and the public must pay the full toll for both passengers and vehicles over all the ferries. Nor does the public grievance end here. The Roosevelt-street ferry has been very badly managed. Some of the others have not been particularly well attended to, but the Roosevelt has been a flagrant case. Before the purchase the Secretary tells us there were two boats running regularly, and making good time. But the Company withdrew one of these at once, and such have been the delays on this ferry that witnesses have actually given up the ferry altogether, as they saved time by going further off. The boat is also kept in so filthy a condition as to disgust passengers, especially ladies.

The general result of all this is the deterioration in value of Brooklyn property. Rents are going down there while in New-York they are rising. That the ferries in good weather ought to be no detriment to the value of property is self-evident, since the transit is in itself agreeable and can be made in much shorter time than an omnibus or car ride up town. In winter the stoppages need not cause greater inconvenience than those of the accumulated snow and mud in our New-York railways. A very heavy charge lies at the door of the Managers of the Ferry Company for their self-seeking conduct. Their whole desire is transparently clear. They calculate that by getting all the ferries under one control they can raise their fares *ad libitum*.

To effect this they make a most improvident bargain, and then go recklessly to work. This is the old story of extortion. It is killing the goose that lays the golden egg, as they will find. Where, however, is the remedy of the citizen? The remedy lies, we are told, with the Common Council of New-York, who granted the original leases on the terms of which the present Company is bound to work its ferries. The enforcement of these, and of the supplemental ordinances which the Council are entitled to make, might do some good.

If it be true, as alleged, that there is no clause of forfeiture reserved in the leases one fault by the Company in observing their covenants, it would be a wearying job. This only adds another proof to the necessity of the stringent provisions for public protection, in all cases of dealings between the citizens at large and public contractors, whether incorporated or sole. The amount of individual wrong is sometimes infinitesimal, and what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The encroachment on public forbearance, or the abridgment of private convenience, must be very great to stir up the community, and we take this to have been pretty much the case in regard to the ferries, when it appears that the Chairman of the Committee has himself had to wait forty-seven minutes for a boat, and that property has, in some cases fallen 25 per cent. in value. Competition alone is not enough, for we see here how competition may be bought off. A petition has been presented to the State Legislature for a general act to regulate ferriage. Such an act would be most beneficial. The great points are to have a responsible guardian of the public interests; to establish a concise and compendious mode of getting at the facts of a complaint, and to fix an appropriate and exemplary penalty for every deliberate breach of faith and duty to the public.

MORAL CONVICTIONS EXTENDING.—We perceive that our neighbors of the *Independent* have at last some "moral convictions" on the subject of corruption in Congress, and that, in spite of their severe rebuke of the TIMES for doing the same thing, they do not hesitate to express them. The report of the Committee of Investigation, the *Independent* says, "makes out a bad case for Congress"—and not content with the revelations of the report, it travels outside its record, and, without any sort of personal knowledge or legal evidence, so far as we can perceive, it ascribes to other members equal guilt with the four who are implicated by the evidence. It intimates a suspicion that these have been "selected as convenient victims for immolation, scape-goats to bear away into the wilderness the sins of their fellow-members."

We trust the *Independent* is now satisfied that in its denunciation of these corrupt and infamous practices the TIMES was not speaking at random, or without some reliable authority for its statements. When it assailed us for our course in this matter we promised to abide by the verdict it should render after the report of the Committee should have been laid before the House. We are ready now for its judgment.

THE CORRUPTION CASE.—Two of the members of Congress inculpated by the Report of the Investigating Committee yesterday resigned their seats. The reason assigned for this summary act was the refusal of the House to grant them an open trial, with the privilege of examining witnesses publicly and before the House. They pronounce the Committee a secret inquisition, condemn its mode of procedure, and refuse to submit to its authority. As the only means of escaping the asserted jurisdiction, they resign their seats.

We confess we do not see how this proceeding is to improve their position before the country. There is in it no palpable indication of conscious innocence, but much that will be construed into a tacit acknowledgment of guilt. We do not think the refusal of an open trial by the House was either just or wise. It denied a plain and inherent right, and looks like a wanton exercise of power rather than a judicial attempt to secure justice and protect the dignity of Congress. But this defect is not to be cured by the resignation of the parties affected by it. The proceeding was very much like committing suicide to avoid the chance of being hung.

THE BUCHANAN CABINET.—Mr. BUCHANAN has shown his usual sagacity in selecting the members of his Cabinet; he is determined not to be a second fiddle in his own Administration, and will not invite any man to assist him in conducting the affairs of the nation, during the next four years, whose superior brilliance will put him in a state of eclipse. President PIERCE might have been equally well disposed towards himself; but his difficulty would have been to form a cabinet who would not have been his superiors. Old BUCK from present appearances, is to play first fiddle in the Government orchestra for the next four years.

A GOOD CHANCE.—LAURA KEENE devotes the performance at her Theatre this evening to the benefit of the *Seamstresses' Union*. This affords theatre-goers who are charitably disposed an excellent opportunity to gratify their taste and their benevolence at the same time.

The Union, by the way, is not wholly a charitable organization, as its special object is to secure to seamstresses something like a just remuneration for their labor. Its history is eminently creditable to the women of our country, and its object one which should meet universal sympathy.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI'S "Somnambula" was played here, last night, to a fair audience—considering the Lenten time. The principal attraction of this Opera in its present attenuated condition, is the opportunity it affords new singers to revive the reminiscences of youth—for every one has heard "Somnambula." Thus, last night, it was the appearance of Mlle. DE WILHORST in the character of *Amina*, rather than the opera itself, that interested the audience. Experienced artists are too apt to disrespect BELLINI'S music from mere weariness of repetition. Last night we could not help thinking that had one or two of the principal artists sung their rôles less frequently, they might have made a better effort to distinguish themselves. Triviality is the necessary consequence of excessive repetition.

It was not so, however, with Mad. DE WILHORST, who had much depending on this opera. We are willing to believe that she exerted herself to please the audience, and to concede that she succeeded in doing so to a certain extent. Her *Amina* sustains the favorable opinion expressed on her *début*, but it does not, we think, place her in a higher position. In the first place she seemed to be but imperfectly acquainted with the music, her memory failing her at moments where it was most needed, as in the finale to the first act, (as played here.) In the second place her manner of delivering the text and her intonation, were by no means so perfect as in *Lucia*. A tremolo, to which we have referred in other notices and which appears to become harder and more unmanageable, was unpleasantly prevalent throughout the opera. In the simple, unaffected music of *Amina*, it is a positive blemish. It can be cured, and we are sure Mad. WILHORST'S art-instincts will prompt her to undertake the task.

Against these objections, which we urge with the kindest feelings towards a very talented lady, we can refer with pleasure to much that was truly admirable in the opening of the first act and subsequently in the second. The fresh quality of her voice, and the natural grace and ease with which she uses it, combining with much exquisitely-coquettish acting, reconciled the audience to any little deficiencies, and kept them in mind of the fact that Mme. DE WILHORST is, after all, only a *débutante*. It is perhaps her misfortune that she already sings so well that she must be judged by a high standard.

The chorus was unusually effective, and the orchestra good.

Benefit.

Miss LAURA KEENE has placed her elegant Theatre and its resources, at the disposal of the Lady Managers of "The Seamstresses' Union," for a Benefit in aid of the funds of that truly valuable Institution. It is familiar to the public that "The New-York Seamstresses' Union" has been in existence for several years past, and by its well-organized efforts, is enabled to afford to a large number of needy seamstresses a remunerative price for their labors, which in the ordinary routine of trade they are unable to obtain. The Managers of this Association are enabled, by the characteristic liberality of Miss KEENE, to present a Bill of unusual novelty and attraction. A new local piece by a young American author known to fame, called "Love in '76," will be presented for the first time, and the last splendid novelty, "Faust and Marguerite," will be added to the other attractions of the evening. Surely this entertainment and the cause combined, will to-night crowd the house from pit to dome. Remember the poor Seamstresses' Benefit to-night (Saturday.)

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Supply Bill—Resolutions Tendering Resignation of Membership—"Il Bacio"—Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

The House was almost exclusively absorbed in the consideration of the various provisions of the old Supply bill.

Progress was reported on that portion embracing the appropriations for the payment of State debts and the expenses of the various departments, but it would be difficult to discover what "progress" had been made.

The discussion of the various sections of the second division of the bill, which embraces the donations to several charities, was exceedingly animated. The desire to throw out all appropriations that were not for the support of strictly State institutions was very strongly manifested by many of the best men in the House—and such would have been the result but for the fact that the bill was reported last year—and cannot become a law—and that on the prospect of its passage at an early period of the present session, the managers of the various institutions named in the bill have incurred liabilities which they expected to liquidate from the moneys donated. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and probably this theory, if any, will carry it through. Out of this, be assured, that in the Supply Bill, to be made up for the present session, there will be very little if any money devoted to local or rather private institutions.

At 12 o'clock the special order was the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution. That proposing to permit the Legislature to increase the compensation of members was voted down—a reconsideration moved, and that motion laid on the table—which leaves it still within the reach of the House.

The amendments providing for the election of six Judges of the Court of Appeals was discussed for a time, and then made a special order for Friday evening.

Senator HALSTEAD, who has been detained at home by sickness, made his first appearance in the circle this morning. He still looks exceedingly feeble, but appears to feel competent to endure the fatigue of legislative labors. His return was a subject of hearty congratulation among his associates.

ANTOINETTE BROWN, LUCY STONE, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, are present to-day by their petition. They want the privilege of having their crinoline rumpled and hoops smashed at the ballot-boxes. They seek an equal right with the short-boys to take care of the primaries. They want legislative permission to jostle the shoulder-hitters and smash up the strikers. They tire of hem-stitch and cookery,—they long for street-processions and pot-house patriotism. Is it not a wonder that the Legislature has so long been deaf to the unfortunate feminines? Is it not a shame that they should petition in vain for the rough-and-tumble privileges of hustings? Is it not time that the forked bipeds gave over their prejudices about feminine delicacy and feminine weakness? Ought they not to conquer their respect for the sex and triumph over the early education which taught that petticoats and pink bonnets sheltered and befogged goddesses at court, if not first-class angels? Do, gentlemen of the Assembly and Senate, wipe out those restrictions of which the dear creatures complain. Give them a chance to air themselves at the polls.

In the Senate, Senator UPHAM obtained unanimous consent to make a special order of his bill for letting the repairs of the Canals out by contract, and to provide for the reorganization of the Letting Board, and the appointment of Auditor by the Legislature, after the 1st of January next. It was ordered to a third reading by a vote so decisive as to insure its passage through the Senate, even in the absence of the Republican, who will no doubt be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator CLARK. Senator UPHAM deserves great credit for the intelligence which prompted so just a measure, and for the energy with which he has pushed it through the various stages of legislation.

Senator ORREN P. SMITH tires of a suburban life. He wants his six or seven villages embraced in the Brooklyn Consolidation not annexed to the City of New-York—and introduces a bill for that purpose, having the following features:

SECTION 1. The City authorities of New-York to appoint seven Commissioners, the Common Council of Brooklyn three Commissioners, and the County town of Kings County one Commissioner. These appointments to be made on or before first Monday of July, 1857. These Commissioners to be a Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Vacancies to be filled by like authority.

SEC. 3. To assemble in the City of New-York on second Monday of July, 1857, at 10 A. M., and organize, appointing a President, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

SEC. 4. Power of adjournment and subsequent meeting provided.

SEC. 5. Gives power to send for witnesses and documentary evidence.

SEC. 6. The Board of Commissioners to provide with all diligence to prepare a plan of consolidation of all the cities and towns into one municipal government, to be called the City of New-York; the plan to state the respective taxations on the different portions of the territory, and all the details of consolidation.

SEC. 7. Brooklyn and the towns of the County of Kings to be a district in which the conveyances of lands in said County and other instruments to be recorded—the probate of wills, collection of taxes and assessments. The towns in the County of Kings to be rural districts, not subject to taxation except for district and county purposes—but shall be entitled to representation.

SEC. 8. When a plan of consolidation is adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the Commissioners, then to be published or verified for twenty days in all the daily newspapers in said cities, and in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution.

SEC. 9. To be printed and published one month before the next general election, and then submitted to the people of the District to be affected.

SEC. 10. Ballots at such general election to be provided—"for consolidation," "against consolidation."

SEC. 11. Provides for the application of the General Election Law to this election.

SEC. 12. The Tuesday following, the result to be certified to the Board of Commissioners, and if the majority of the vote has been cast for consolidation, a bill to be prepared to be submitted to the Legislature. The consolidation to begin when the term of the present officers shall cease.

SEC. 13. If the county towns vote against consolidation, they shall be excepted and not included in the new city.

SEC. 14. The compensation of the Commissioners to be $8 per day.

SEC. 15. Provides for the expenses to be certified.

SEC. 16. These expenses to be paid by New-York and Kings.

Senator NOXON proposes to amend section 30, of chapter 466, (the General Insurance law,) so that unless it is again amended hereafter it will read as follows:

"Every foreign Insurance Company, doing business in compliance with the provisions of said act and the laws amendatory thereof, shall during the months of January and February in each year, cause a certified copy of the statement required by law to be furnished to the Comptroller, which certificate of authority shall state that said Company has complied with all the requisitions of said act, the names of the attorney appointed to act for said company within this State, together with the residence or location of said agent, to be published *four successive times in the State paper*; and within thirty days thereafter proof of such publication shall be filed with the Comptroller. No other publication of such statement and certificate of authority shall be required."

After a week of that mild weather whereof your City Itemizer spoke so joyously, we are again entering a cold cycle. This morning, for the first time since the thaw, the frosty locks of "E. M."—

"Streamed like a meteor on the troubled air"

of "see lobbie." The frigid atmosphere of to-day has probably been got up as an especial tribute to the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, who perspires in Summer breeches with the thermometer any grade above zero.

LEO.

The Contracting Board Bill—A New License Law—Charges Against Coroner Connery—Candidates for Physician to the Marine Hospital.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27, 1857.

Mr. UPHAM'S bill for reorganizing the Canal Department came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning. Mr. BROOKS, to put himself right on the record, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by adding the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General to the Contracting Board. This was lost—Ayes, 12; Noes, 16. Then he proposed to make the Auditor and the Secretary of State the Contracting Board. This, too, was lost—Ayes, 12; Noes, 17. Mr. BROOKS made one more effort—riding the Constitutional hobby—and was successful. By a vote of Ayes 16, Noes 13, the bill was recommitted with instructions to strike out from the first section the provision authorizing the Contracting Board to give contracts to whatever bidder they may think think fit, and further to add a clause compelling them to give contracts to the lowest bidder. There was in all this an evident change of action on the part of the two branches which make up the minority of the Senate. Yesterday the action of some of the Democratic members indicated a disposition to vote with the Republicans. To-day they seem to have united their fate with the Administry. This "united action" is probably responsible for some of those "amazing counts," which things in power to build up. To-day, that he may have an opportunity to vote down Governor, the last Democratic card which such unlucky accident dealt to Senators himself, bound to win, every time, and determined to win all, for he seemed to play with the political sagacity very much as an expert draughtsman manipulates the "little jokers."

In the House this morning, Mr. PIERCE JOHNS presented a written report and bill from the majority of the Committee on the Temperance question. The bill retains many of the provisions of the old license law. Its principal feature is the question of its validity now Board of License Commissioners. The bill provided that the County Judge and two Justices of the Sessions, or a majority of them, the County Judge being one, shall fix the City of New-York, the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, or any two of them, shall meet at the place where the County Courts are appointed to be held, and appoint three reputable freeholders, residents of the County, as Commissioners of Excise; the Commissioners to be divided into three classes—the first to hold office for two years; the 2d for four years, and the 3d for six years, and ever to be appointed by the succeeding Board on the first of every two years thereafter, to hold office six years. The license fee is fixed at $50 to $100. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited to persons under 18 years of age, and persons interested in public shows or places. Persons furnishing liquor to intoxicated persons are to be fined $10, and intoxication is punished by a penalty of $20. The husband and wife, on proof of habitual intoxication, complaint, notice on license-holder not to furnish liquor to either for six months, &c. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday, March 11.

The supply bills were read a third time and passed. They have yet to go through the Senate.

Mr. CLERKIN, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and BEEBE, has forwarded to Gov. KING charges against Coroner CONNERY, embracing in some nineteen specifications. Copies of these specifications have been forwarded to the Coroner for his information. He has two days to deliberate whether he will plead guilty or innocent to each count in the indictment. If at the end of that time he says "not guilty," to all of them, it becomes the duty of the Governor to appoint a proper person (I think a Judge of the Common Pleas) to take testimony. Upon this testimony the Governor will base his final action. It is interesting to know that there is "counsel's quasi law" that will reach such a case.

The appointment of Health Officer has been made and ratified. There yet remains one berth to be filled or to be let alone, as the Governor shall elect. That is the position of Physician to the Marine Hospital. Some of the unsuccessful applicants for the Health Office are now turning their attention to the other crumb. But, as near as I can guess, the contest seems to be between Dr. HARRIS, who wants to be let alone, and Dr. MANNERMAN, and Dr. IVES, and Dr. SMITH, and Dr. HAWKINS, who each of them desires to be Dr. HARRIS' place. MANNERMAN is present Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine, IVES is resident in Livingston County, HAWKINS professes in Brooklyn, and IVES in New-York. The latter, I think, will be speedily made. LEO.

Marine Disasters.

DESPERATE OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN—HARROWING SCENE AT SEA.

Capt. JOHN LEEMAN, of the steaming *Mercury*, reports that while cruising off the shore on Friday, he fell in with the British brig *Waterford*, of Galway, homeward bound from Lisbon. She was in a sinking condition, and the Captain of the Waterford had been boating the men as badly that it was a shocking sight to see them. The Mate stated that one man was lost, and another so badly beaten that he could not stand on deck, and that the man had refused to go any further in the vessel. The Mate wanted the steamboat to take him to New-York to see the consignees, but was recommended not to leave the vessel alone, as she laid with one anchor down and no bottom. The Mate then requested Captain LEEMAN to take the Waterford in tow, which was done, and at 8:30 last night she came to anchor off the Battery.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD OF BARK J. W. ANDREWS.

The bark *J. W. Andrews* left this city on Monday morning last, for Bayou la Grande, and while proceeding down the lower bay, Capt. THOS. BOARD, first officer, native of Barrington, N. S., while fishing the anchor, was knocked overboard by the handspike, which slipped while he was using it. A boat was immediately lowered and sent to his assistance, but unfortunately it was too late, as he had sunk before it reached him. He leaves a wife and two children, residing in Brooklyn. Halifax (N. S.) papers please copy.

HUDSON RIVER BOATS.

The unobstructed passage of the *Hendrick Hudson* to Albany yesterday, settles the question as to the opening of navigation for the season.

The *Francis Skiddy*, of the People's Line, left last evening at 6 o'clock for Troy, the first boat, and the *Rip Van Winkle*, under charter to the same line, and the *Oregon* left for Albany at the same hour.

☞ The steamboat *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, did not arrive until noon yesterday, owing to several of her flanges and buckets being broken by the ice in the sound.

A VERDICT RUNS IN A PENITENTIARY.

The lessee has built and furnished at the Penitentiary in Wetumpka, Ala., a sloop of about 30 tons. She is called the *Convict*, and is intended to be sold for a fishing smack in Mobile. She was designed and built by two or three nautical convicts. Her draft is two feet and a half.

Extract from a letter to Edmund Waller, Esq., dated

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 16.—The bark *Virginia*, of Richmond, from Rio to Baltimore, arrived on the 8th inst., leaking, and loss of rudder. Cargo, coffee. Some 1,200 to 1,500 bags were thrown overboard.

Fulton Ferry—Two Trips an Hour.

Have they adopted a new programme on this ferry, as to the hours of starting? have they a new set of pilots? or what is the matter? were questions pretty generally asked yesterday. The boat that left about 10½ A. M. from Brooklyn, made the passage to New-York in just 20 minutes, including the time spent in butting at the end of the pier on this side, and on a trial trip afterwards in the vicinity of Catherine ferry. At twenty minutes to 10 in the morning, the same boat was found in the Brooklyn slip—at 10 o'clock she started and arrived upwards of the ferry slip on this side at 10 minutes past 10, making the passage in half an hour. Upon arrival a wag in the crowd inquired, with much apparent anxiety, what the news was in the City.

☞ The Trenton *Republican* is authorized by a gentleman, well acquainted with the brother of JOHN J. ROBB, residing at Mount Pleasant, Westerdon County, to say that the statement, going the rounds of the papers, that he is about insane, in consequence of the implication of his brother in the murder of Dr. BENJAMIN, is entirely unfounded. Mr. ROBB, a respectable and worthy citizen, is now engaged in the transaction of his usual business.

☞ Our weather is as changeable as a coquette, and as unreliable as a town clock. The few Autumn-like days we have recently had were given only to tantalize. If the weather is mortal quickly commenced snowing about 11 o'clock last night, not fast and heavy, but softly, as though designed only to settle Broome's dust, not to promote sleigh-riding. We ought to be thankful for all such small favors.

☞ The refusal of Mayor WOOD to permit his salary to be raised was an act that elicited general commendation; but, when it is considered that, according to *Hunt's City Tax-List*, his Honor is not possessed of a cent's worth of taxable property, either real or personal, the self-denial evinced by the refusal is great, indeed.

☞ The new purchaser of the "Tabernacle," Mr. JOHN J. PERLEE, used to set types on the Boston *Daily Statesman*; the Bostonians are crowing over the success of their boys.

☞ Mayor WOOD has left the City for Washington, whence he expects to return on Monday. President CLERGY, meanwhile, does the duties of the Mayor.

Singular Case.

A short time ago, Mr. GEORGE HOWLETT, residing at Roxbury, was awakened at night by a pricking sensation in one of his legs. After a little trouble he extracted a pin from that point, supposing some mischief commenced, and had spread nearly all over his body. He is not expected to recover.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

"Sidney Webster" Produced.

The Correspondence of Mr. Henry, Sidney Webster, Mr. Richardson and Others Given the Mosquito Coast.

EX-CONSUL FABENS' DEFENCE.

The Filibuster examination was resumed yesterday at 4 P. M.

DAVID DELWAYD and CHARLES EMIL OTTE Vindicated, but their evidence itself elicited nothing important. The defence with three witnesses, closed their case.

Ex-Consul FABENS then proceeded to read a lengthy paper in defence of his course. It was not addressed in evidence, remember) and dealing only with matters of our nationality here. In the course of the paper he read the following letter—one of many in the same strain—received by the Nations, and so currently sought by the prosecution. He said they would show shortly the connection of persons writing letters from Consul to Walker and the general Government of the United States; previous to the commencement of Greytown, and will show, taken into consideration with subsequent events, entirely the Consistency that did not characterize the administration. Mr. WEBSTER was employed by the Central American Land Company, as the Company holding the famous Mosquito grant was called:

Hon. W. L. Marcy to Joseph L. White.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1853.

JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq.—SIR: Since you were here, quite a number of documents have been received at this Department from the Mayor of Greytown and one Juan del Norte or Greytown and one Consul General for that place. Their views of the transactions at that place differ very much from those which were presented to you, and also from those contained in the despatches from Captain HOLLINS, Commander of the United States vessel *Cyane*. I should like to submit these documents to your inspection, and to get some further information from you in regard to the rights of the Accessory Transit Company as the documents unfold those rights and contain charges of misconduct against the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company. I presume that it will be expedient for you, or some one well acquainted with the affairs, to come on here and furnish such additional information as may be required for a right and full understanding of the subject. I herewith send you a brief synopsis of the contents of the documents to which I have alluded, so that you may be apprised of the points to be considered. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Joseph L. White to Col. Fabens.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Major BELLAMY'S letter to you does not state what course the Government will pursue in this case. You will find all the information in my letter to Mr. SCOTT which I have instructed him to read to you. I agree with the suggestion to the President in presence of Mr. B. and the Secretary of State, that that information or what the Government is designed to do and better look out for the people of San Juan, as in that event the guilty parties would run away and thus bloodshed be prevented. To all this he assented, as did all parties present. Hence my letter to SCOTT. You can read it to him, so he has been informed of verbally concerning the information for confidential ability) to state. Depend upon it Gen. JESUP, if he comes home. Unless the guilty rascals run away or be delivered up by Captain HOLLINS, bloodshed will ensue; and this all of us desire to avoid, if possible. I am well assured that nothing would please the Government more than those men should answer punishment by running away. Very truly, yours, &c.

J. W. FABENS, Esq. J. L. WHITE.

J. L. White to Col. Fabens.

N. Y. AND CAL. STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
No. 5 Broadway corner, N. Y., June 16, '54.

DEAR SIR: Capt. HOLLINS leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to him, and if is to be hoped that it will not be so exercised as to show any mercy to the town or people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished we can take possession and build it up as a business place. Put in our own officers—transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the utmost importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of a new Government, and the officers of it. Everything now depends on you and HOLLINS. The latter is all right. He fully understands the courage, and will not hesitate to any reparation. I hope to hear from you that all is right. Yours, &c. J. L. WHITE.

J. W. FABENS, Esq.

Greytown being destroyed, said the Ex-Consul, and the way this opened, as Mr. WHITE expressed it, for a new Government, the Mosquito land speculators set about preparing for the organization of a territory, whose chief town they had made a heap of blackened ashes, and the services of Col. KINNEY at Washington, he, at the suggestion of President PIERCE, gave his attention to that quarter, and is selected by him as the Central American Land Company as their leader in the work of colonizing that territory. He is to be the Romulus of our new Southern empire. KINNEY, a man of great resources—of a noble, high-souled, confiding disposition—believes what Gen. PIERCE, his old companion-in-arms in the Mexican war, tells him of the beauty and rich fertility of this famed Southern land; and in the simplicity of his aspiring views, sunlit no treachery in the future. With him are associated Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, Judge NICHOLSON, (of the Washington Union,) and other gentlemen of high standing. But, in the progress of events, KINNEY quarrels with WHITE (natural enough that an honorable man should,) and the Transit Company throws him overboard. His next quarrels with CRESSON (natural enough again that a man of honor and integrity should) and the President and Cabinet begin to grow unruly. The Union has less glowing records of the progress of the Kinney expedition. WEBSTER and NICHOLSON visit his sumptuous apartments after the shades of night have settled upon Pennsylvania-avenue. One friend with a classic fidelity sticks to him through all changes, for he is a Hundred spirit. FREDERIC WEBSTER, the gallant and gifted son of the great defender of the Constitution, never deserts the companion of his early manhood, the beloved associate of his departed sire. On the 5th of March following—I am now coming to the point, if it please your Honor—I returned to the United States from Nicaragua, and proceeded at once to Washington. KINNEY was still there. On the very night of my arrival, at the dead hour of ten P. M., Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER and Mr. A. O. P. NICHOLSON visited me at my rooms, at WILLARD'S. Then and there they proposed to me to become interested with Col. KINNEY in the colonization of Central America, assuring me of the cooperation of the President in the matter. I showed them the power of attorney which I had from Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON, for the formation of companies for the working of lands in Chontales, or the selling of the same, &c. Upon this basis we agreed to operate. KINNEY and they were to be interested with me, and this scheme was a bona fide colonization one, as well as that in which I am now engaged. I was aware that the Government of Nicaragua would give tracts of land to settlers, as it had already contracted to do with others; a certified copy of one of which contracts, made with SYLVESTER MACKENZIE, a Frenchman, for the introduction of six hundred European families, and as many single men as he might think proper, I now hold in my hand.

KINNEY and I afterwards drew up articles of agreement as to the carrying on of this business, whereby KINNEY was to furnish a certain number of laborers at his mines, &c., or an equivalent for the receipt of a transfer of one quarter in this colonization plan, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, paid by A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of the city of Washington; FREDERIC WEBSTER, of the City of Boston, and SIDNEY WEBSTER, of the city of Washington, and in further consideration of valuable advice and services which have been rendered by the said parties of the second part, respectively, in advising and preparing for the operations contained in said agreement, and for the organization of said contemplated corporation, &c., &c., all property and legally drawn up, as your Honor will please observe. J. F. FABENS & BAKER, attorneys-at-law in this City, signed, sealed, witnessed and acknowledged before J. R. HOOPER, public notary, on the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1853.

It is in acknowledgment of this document, I say, that Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER for himself and whoever is represented by SIDNEY WEBSTER in the document, and the letter—the letter, may it please your Honor, which the District-Attorney had asserted has no existence—can produce. Before reading I will observe to your Honor that Judge NICHOLSON received, at about the same time, a similar document, which he still has in his possession, as I presume. Here is the letter:

Letter from Sidney Webster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1855.

MY DEAR FABENS:—I have received the document, and with my associate here am grateful to you and your partner, and entirely satisfied. The Judge is here, and will be for a week, within which time we hope to see you at Willard's. Don't try to figure in the newspapers. Your friend,

J. W. FABENS, Esq. SIDNEY WEBSTER.

This letter, your Honor will observe, is franked "free, FRANK PIERCE." We are prepared to prove both the signatures of SIDNEY WEBSTER and FRANK PIERCE.

These letters were not admitted as evidence. Immediately after their presentation and the conclusion of the Ex-Consul's paper, an adjournment took place to Monday, at 4 P. M., when counsel will proceed to sum up.

☞ Nearly twelve millions of pounds of tea were exported from China to the United States alone in the five months and a half between July 1 and Dec. 12, 1856. The figures are: Green teas, 6,166,660 lbs.; black, 5,840,376 lbs.; total, 11,007,036 lbs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOURSBERY, No. 426 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, TERRE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—LESS THAN TWO years since, Prof. Wood opened his store for the manufacture and sale of his preparations, and particularly his wonderful Hair Restorative, and by patient perseverance, relying upon the perfect character of his preparations to accomplish the objects intended in getting them up, his business has enlarged, until, without the ordinary means of traveling agents, his preparations are found upon the shelves of almost all druggists and medicine dealers in the United States, Canada, and West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising, since his preparations have been used by all classes, old and young—gentlemen and ladies of the highest intelligence in all parts of the country, testify to their perfect character when thoroughly tested, and no one can read his circular without being convinced that this is indeed a discovery worthy of the name. Is it, then, surprising that the history of the world furnishes no parallel to his success? His store on Market-st., at No. 114, is filled, not only with the most popular patent medicines, but an immense and beautiful stock of perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, both foreign and domestic, and we advise all to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. He also has a splendid establishment, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, for the supply of his extensive Eastern trade.—*St. Louis Morning Mirror, March 12, 1855.*

Depot, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all respectable Druggists in the City.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the Blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and even in its medical operation in those cases that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

Tic Doloureux, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of insanity from the blood.

In cutative diseases, such as scrofulous, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of tumors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, urine, debility, incipient consumption, the use of the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle, are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as in the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to direction. Necessary cash bottle, 75 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 242 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st.

FISH
AND
PROVISIONS.
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 196 Greenwich-st., New-York.
Offer for sale

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel,	Mess Beef.
and No. 1 Salmon, in kits,	Smoked Beef.
quarters, halves, and bar-	Pickled Beef.
rels.	Extra Mess and Thin Mess
Large Codfish.	do.
Herring.	City Cured Hams.
Pickled Rock Cod.	Western Shoulders.
Bloaters.	Prime Leaf Lard.
Whitefish.	Western Butter.
Connecticut Shad.	Extra Goshen Butter.
Coarse and Fine Salt.	Genuine Cider Vinegar.

Orders faithfully filled.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtain Goods, Cornices, Hangings, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEE.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements make them the admiration of all who wear them. Also, the genuine Bachelor's Wig. Depot 233 Broadway. Ladies and children's work done to order. Dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET, 5s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET.....1s. 6d. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS.....2s. to 4s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETING.....2s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 424 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the many worthless machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and all sizes to suit our customers only.

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Leaders of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

LOOK OUT!

LOOK OUT!!

LOOK OUT!!!

For our advertisements in the dry goods column.
W. P. BAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

MEALIO'S
SPRING STYLE OF HATS
for 1857
Are now ready—Please call and examine,
Corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $120; melodeons, $45 to $100.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patentee of the newly-invented Defiance Locks and Crane-bars. Depot No. 120 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

BEEBE & CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY, WILL ISSUE the SPRING FASHION for GENTLEMEN'S HATS, this day, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

OLD DR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends, without boards, and to his old friends without hair, that they are some not to use his ONGUENT, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustaches to grow, or if by mail, in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. Sold by mail to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 564½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. W. GIBBERSON, CARD ENGRAVER AND Printer, No. 68 Broadway, will, on receipt of two dollars, send two copies of assorted cards to parties, and convince them that they can get as neat, and as cheap as ladies that may be ordered. N. B.—Only cards in New-York at No. 68 Broadway, for colored initials, crests, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMITH & BROWNE,
MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF
HEBREWS, HYGEIAN, &c.,
No. 10 Broadway.

Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

☞ The Proprietors of Hazelton's Cod-Liver Oil are so unanimity the unpleasant odor, so readily on the Stomach, and remedy a day passes without some one is saved by its use. PRESIDENT V. BUSHTON'S cannot be had on each other, without which it is the genuine. No. 70 Liberty Street, corner Nassau-st., and No. 697 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Cocoaine and Syrup Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 202 Broadway.

☞ Charles' London Cordial Gin.—An accredited physician, formerly of Dublin, and for the most part of his life a resident of London, has recently come to this country, and by their perfect character when thoroughly tested, and no one can read his circular without being convinced that this is indeed a discovery worthy of the name. Is it, then, surprising that the history of the world furnishes no parallel to his success? His store on Market-st., at No. 114, is filled, not only with the most popular patent medicines, but an immense and beautiful stock of perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, both foreign and domestic, and we advise all to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. He also has a splendid establishment, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, for the supply of his extensive Eastern trade.—*St. Louis Morning Mirror, March 12, 1855.*

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☞ French China and Glass.—Housekeepers notice these prices, positively selling off. (No new moon about this.) French China plates 12c. and 6c. per dozen; oval dishes, 12 sizes, at half the usual prices; oval covered dishes, 5c. each; goblets, 12c. per dozen; wine-glasses, 6c. per dozen; an immense stock of useful crockery at wonderfully low figures. The entire stock of China and glass will be closed before April. Don't miss these real bargains. No. 613 Broadway, above 11th-st.

☞ The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 16, 1856, is the best, cheapest, and most durable pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Depôt No. 190 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Seymour's pomade, perfumed lozenges, rubber goods, toilet articles, fashion in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS L. MAGLAUE & CO., No. 35 Maiden-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

☞ Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet the eye of any person who can give the residence of the above named gentleman, they will confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

LECTURES.—SIR WILLIAM BOYD, A. M., &c., &c., Author of "The Historical Library," &c., &c., &c., A Course of Lectures on Ancient and Modern Literature, Art and Science," "The Guide through Italy," and other works, will deliver a course of three Lectures, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of March 5, 12 and 19, at 8 o'clock precisely.—*Subject*—The Destructive and Conservative Principles of Great Britain and the United States over Liberal Institutions; with many of whom Sir WILLIAM has long been personally acquainted, including Lords Aberdeen, Palmerston, Brougham, John Russell, Derby, the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ben. Disraeli, Sir Archibald Alison and others. Tickets for the course $1. Single ticket 50 cents. To be had with syllabus, at the bookstore of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; C. CROWEN, No. 660 Broadway, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE SUNNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 30 Beaver-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to

S. S. Hayne, Esq., Attorney-at-Law,	Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. McClernand,	Springfield, Ill.
Robert Robinson, U. S. L. Agent,	Middleton, Ia.
Hitchman & Loomis, Land Dealers,	Quincy, Ill.
Aitken, Canfield & Co., Bankers,	Jacksonville, Ill.
C. E. Adams, Land Agent,	Knoxville, Ill.

NOTICE.
OUR CLOSING SALE IS DISCONTINUED
(FOR THIS DAY ONLY.)
To give us an opportunity for arranging the remainder of our stock and delivering goods sold.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 561 and 563 Broadway.

PETER E. DEYO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NO. 7 APPLETON'S BUILDING,
NO. 346 BROADWAY.
References—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

SLEEPY HOLLOWS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,
No. 493 Broadway.
Everything for comfort at KING & SONS'.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane.

ADVERTISE NORTH.	VISCOCHINE, OWEN & Co.
ADVERTISE NORTH.	GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY
ADVERTISE NORTH.	Appleton's P. O., New-York.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Will advertise for merchants,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	manufacturers, &c., in any
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	newspaper in any part of
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	the United States or Canadas,
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	at the lowest rates. Circulars
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	and lists furnished gratis.
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	Orders by mail, or personal
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	application, promptly attended
ADVERTISE SOUTH.	to. Refers to many parties
ADVERTISE EAST.	in all parts of the country.
ADVERTISE EAST.	Open every evening.
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MOTHER OFFRAY.—AN INVOICE OF BEST quality Mother O'Fray's chick just received and for sale by the package, at No. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

LUCIUS HART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR MARCH.
CONTENTS.
How to use Washington—With 10 engravings.
How to use Washington—With Illustrations.
How to use Washington—With Illustrations.
How to use Washington—With Illustrations.
ALSO, WITH
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Bartlett.
Biography and Portrait of Benjamin H. Latrobe.
ALSO,
Accidents of Travel by River and Rail.
Accidents of Travel by River and Rail.
Accidents of Travel by River and Rail.
Accidents of Travel by River and Rail.
ALSO,
Thousands by Railway Map.
Thousands by Railway Map.
Thousands by Railway Map.
Thousands by Railway Map.
ALSO,
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
Railways and their Progress.
ALSO,
Commercial Business of the Principal Northern Rivers.
Commercial Business of the Principal Southern Rivers.
Commercial Business of the Principal Western Rivers.
Commercial Business of the Principal Eastern Rivers.
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A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
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A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
A Guide to the Principal Hotels.
EVERYBODY SHOULD
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By all the Periodical and News Agents.
At all the Principal Book Stores.
By all the Boys on the Cars and Steamboats.
Throughout the United States and Canadas.

DR. KANE,
THE GREAT ARCTIC EXPLORER,
THE NEW-YORK LEADER
For this Week will have a
SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF DR. KANE,
And a
SKETCH OF HIS CHARACTER,
Written especially for the
LEADER,
BY ONE OF HIS MOST INTIMATE FRIENDS.
THE STORY OF BARTY BURKE
Increases in interest.
BUY THE NEW-YORK LEADER.

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THURSDAY, March 5.

1. Donna do Sago. 2. Tremolo. 3. Gaetano Romanzo, same pattern. Intermission for lunch.

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Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

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1. Romanza—"Guillaume Tell" ..... Mad. Johannsen
2. Fantasia—"La Sonnambula" ..... Mr. Thalberg
3. Aria—"Safi" ..... Mad. D'Angri
4. "The Tremolo" ..... Mr. Jos. Burke
5. Aria—"Barber of Seville" ..... Mad. D'Angri
6. Fantasia—"Moonella" ..... Mr. Thalberg

PART II.

7. Duett—"Semiramis" ..... Mesdames D'Angri and Johannsen
8. "Home, Sweet Home" ..... Mr. Thalberg
9. "Grace," from Robert-le-Diable ..... Mad. Johannsen
10. "La Mandolinata" ..... Mr. Burke
11. Rondo—"Concertola" ..... Mad. D'Angri
12. Fantasia—"Elisir d'Amore" ..... Mr. Thalberg

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THE BROTHERS PLACIDE

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THE GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

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Shortly will be revived the most popular comedy of

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

The Management regrets to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. FORREST. Due notice will be given of his re-appearance.

A grand dramatic and scenic spectacle, in which most novel and wonderful performances will be introduced, is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-st.

Miss Laura Keene ..... Sole Lessee and Directress.

Change of Programme every evening. Performance will commence with the Overture to Tell.

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SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1857,

FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Howard, Sefton, McDonald, Bowers, Mrs. H. F. Daniels, Misses Ada Neville, Howell, and Miss Laura Keene.

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The new and unequalled comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS, in which Messrs. Burton and Brougham will appear.

Mr. Burton as the Irish Groom.

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Mrs. A. Pierson, Mrs. G. Hunt, Miss Polly Marshall, &c.

Also, the new and very laughable extravaganza,

THE BURLESQUE CAMILLE.

Camille, Mr. Burton; Armand Miss Polly Marshall.

The supposed Author, Mr. Brougham.

The new comic ballet of THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

With Miss Dory Harris, Sutton, &c.

On MONDAY—Mrs. C. Howard's Benefit.

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SATURDAY, Feb. 28,

MISS MATILDA HERON

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Monday, GEMILLE. Tuesday, MEDEA. Favorite afterpiece each night. The Management respectfully urge early application for seats to prevent disappointment.

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S

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of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following artists will appear:

Mrs. E. G. EOSTWICK,

Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,

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Mr. CARDIDO BERTI, Mr. GAEBEL, and

Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,

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Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.

Tickets at $1 each, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 333 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

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THE BEAUTIFUL

GIFT LADY,

WITH THE SEVEN-MILE MIRROR,

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Gift Tickets 25, admitting four persons.

Single admissions 25 cents.

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EXCELSIOR;

Or,

LIFE'S STRUGGLES.

To be followed by the favorite performance of

RED GNOME.

To conclude with THE TOKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be performed the popular and amusing comedietta, of THE TWINS; OR, TWO SIDES. Messrs. Meeker, Miss Mestayer; Gwin, Mr. Hadaway. After which, the extravaganza entitled THE COCKNEY IN CHINA. Also, the Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE

(For this evening)

THIRD appearance this season of

Whose will be repeated

Madame CAROLINE

Madame STRAKOSCH

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Madame SERAFINOSCHI,

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AUCTION SALES.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, &c.—SALE OF MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, and other Rare and Valuable Jewelry, Gold Chains and Watches, Silver Ware, &c.—ON MONDAY, March 2, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Mechanics' Exchange, 472 Broadway, a splendid assortment of the above goods, comprising Diamond Rings, Pins, Ear-rings, Studs, Sets, Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, Watches, Silver Ware, &c. Also, a large assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., unredeemed pledges, sold by order of the Mayor's Committee. Goods now ready for examination. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday morning, and sale positive. Terms cash. Sale commences at 10 o'clock each day.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 6 Pine-st., a splendid assortment of furniture, made to order, consisting of 1 elegant rosewood parlor suit, in brocatelle, 1 do. in hair cloth, 1 do. in reps, 1 do. in damask, 1 do. in terry, 1 do. in crimson and gold, 1 do. in green and gold, 1 do. in green and white, 1 do. in blue and white, 1 do. in green and white, 1 do. in blue and white, 1 do. in green and white, 1 do. in blue and white

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

Mr. Burnett moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by 78 against 69.

The second resolution was adopted, and the third was tabled.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, called up Mr. Welch's case.

The resolutions against Mr. Welch were read, as follows:

1. Resolved, That Wm. W. Welch did corruptly combine with Wm. A. Gilmore, a member of this House from the State of New-York, (H. Ledyard, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress.

2. Resolved, That William W. Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

Mr. Branton said that the House was here engaged in a serious business, not affecting alone the rights of the member from Connecticut, but of every member on the floor now and in the future. They propose to compel a member on confessed questions of fact. There was an obligation on all to see that they do not exercise a tribunal power not conferred by the Constitution without due regard to the just and constitutional rights of the accused. Mr. Branton cannot but be read a portion of the suppressed testimony of Mr. Sumerwell, showing that he had named Sumerwell as a witness, and said that if Sumerwell should fail to establish specific facts, he (Sumerwell) held himself responsible to give reasons for supposing that Sumerwell could give the testimony. In reviewing the testimony of Mr. Sumerwell, Mr. Branton said that it was unqualifiedly false on its face. During the examination Sumerwell had manifested a deeply settled purpose to injure Mr. Welch, and was stopped in perjury to the very lips. The testimony of Treiflet showed that he had nothing but vague, loose and indefinite suspicions.

Mr. Stevens had examined the testimony of Mr. Treiflet and Mr. Sumerwell, and stated that when they were asked by the Committee whether they knew of any member who had expressed expectation to be secured any remuneration; they unqualifiedly answered no. In the close of the day of their examination they informed the Committee and the record shows that they afterwards voluntarily came before the Committee. He would scorn to convict any one on such testimony. Let Mr. Welch go with his fair fame and character, for there was nothing against him.

Mr. Bayne, of Virginia, had come to the conclusion that the report of the Committee in this case ought not to be adopted. The conduct of Mr. Welch had been manly. He had not attempted to escape the judgment of his peers, and the testimony of the witnesses against him was altogether insufficient.

Mr. Dean merely bore testimony to the irreproachable character of Mr. Welch, his colleague.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, believed the Committee did nothing which they did not think entirely justified by their sense of duty, but, as the report was made in this case by his distinguished colleague and personal friend, (Davis,) he could not record his vote against it without assigning the reasons by which he was actuated, which he did.

Mr. Warren said, throwing aside Mr. Sumerwell's testimony, it appeared by that of Mr. Treiflet, the latter had no doubt but that Mr. Welch was to be a party under the book contract. His rule was, that where a member of the House was so lost to the common sense—so forgetful of his own personal dignity—so regardless of his position as to allow any man to approach him for the purpose of bribing him, he not only deserved to be expelled, but he should be kicked out of doors by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Shorter of Alabama was not willing that Mr. Walker's doctrines should pass uncontradicted. His colleague (Walker) has assumed that if a man is not free from suspicion he ought to be convicted. A woman should be above suspicion, but a politician is not exactly like a woman. [Laughter.] God save him as a politician from suspicion. Suspicion was at best but the breath of slander, and were common law principles to be violated and Mr. Welch to be crushed on suspicion? If doubts exist, the accused should have the benefit of them.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the vote of the House in Mr. Matteson's case freed the Committee from the charge of injustice, that the testimony was irregularly taken, and argued to show that Mr. Treiflet, as regards Mr. Welch, bore all the marks of a true witness, and had distinctly stated that there was no doubt in his mind but, that Mr. Welch expected to have an interest in the pecuniary arrangement relative to the passage of the book resolution.

Mr. Reed, of Virginia, offered the following as a substitute for the Committee's resolutions:

Resolved, That there has been no sufficient evidence elicited by the Committee who were charged with and have reported in the case of Mr. Welch, and that he further charges should be preferred against him.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 119 against 68. Adjourned.

The Tariff Bill as it passed the Senate.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 27.

The Tariff bill as it passed the Senate provides that on and after the 1st of July next all uniform duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported from abroad into the United States, as follows:

Upon articles enumerated in the schedules A and B of the act of 1846, a duty of thirty per centum.

Upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G and H, the duties of twenty-three, nineteen, fifteen, twelve, eight, and four per centum, respectively; with such exceptions as are hereinafter made: and all articles so imported as aforesaid, and not enumerated in said schedules, and not in the schedule I shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

Manufactures composed wholly of cotton, and not otherwise provided for, and delaines, shall be transferred to schedule C; blankets of all kinds to schedule D; gum copal and salt to schedule G; jute, Manilla, Sisal, grass, coil and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured and not otherwise provided for; oils, palm and cocoanut, ice spirits, ice sulphur, lampblack, litharge and Prussian blue, and articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, and not otherwise provided for; brimstone, crude, in bulk, cream tartar extracts, indigo extracts, and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for; extracts of madder, barilla, sumac and cudbear; bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, indigo, logwood or fustic; and cutch, acetic, benzoic, hydrocyanic, muriatic, white and yellow nitric, oxalic, prussic, sulphuric and tartaric, and all other acids of every description, used for chemical, medical or manufacturing purposes, and not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to schedule H; and that berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture.

Peruvian bark, Brazil wood, Brazil cotta, and all other dyewoods in sticks; burr stones, wrought and unwrought; copper, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be manufactured; oodilla, or tow of hemp or flax; silk raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; fruit and vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; ivory, manufactured; linseed, garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; maddo root, madder, ground or prepared; ice, guano, cassava, tapioca, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones not set; and animals of all kinds, shall be transferred to Schedule I; and sheep wool, unmanufactured, of the value of 20 cents a pound, or less, at the port of exportation; and hair of alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, shall be transferred to Schedule I; *Provided*, any wool of such animals which shall be imported in any other condition than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, to 20 cents a pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 24 per centum ad valorem, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section three provides that goods in the public stores on the 1st of July, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same had been imported after that day.

Section four provides that on entry of goods imported on and after that time, the decision of the Collector of Customs as to their liability or exemption, shall be final and conclusive unless exception be taken to the same in the usual form.

Mr. Hunter's Free List reduces the revenue di-

rectly only one million and a quarter, and Mr. Cassenelli about six millions. Notwithstanding the wide difference between the two Houses in the Tariff bill, it is believed that the Joint Committee of Conference will agree on the details of a bill, which will be acceptable to both branches of Congress as a compromise.

Among other Senators cast in the city is Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut.

The Submarine Telegraph bill went to the President to-day, and it will undoubtedly be signed by him.

The Supreme Court will probably give a decision in the Dred Scott case on Tuesday or Thursday next.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Bill.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 27.

The following is the Atlantic Telegraph bill in precise form, as it passed Congress:

AN ACT to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of the Government in its foreign intercourse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons or association, for the aid of the United States, by furnishing not exceeding two ships, in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, and for the use of such submarine telegraphic communication, when established, by the Government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding $70,000 per annum, until the net profit of such person, persons or association shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding $90,000 per annum, for twenty-five years: *Provided*, that the Government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same time, enter into a like contract for the same purposes, with the same person, persons or association, upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said Submarine Telegraph communication for all time, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, recognizing equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of said submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same or its terminus, upon the coast of Newfoundland and in the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such person, persons or association with said Government: *Provided, further*, that the contract to be made by the British Government shall not be different from that already proposed by the Government to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each Government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

And provided further, That it shall be in the power of Congress after ten years, to terminate said contract upon giving one year's notice to the parties to such contract.

After the bill was returned from the House to the Senate with amendments, a strong effort was made to defeat it, and during the absence of several Senators friendly to its passage, it was only saved from defeat by one majority. In a full Senate, however, there was a clear majority of 8 to 10, and the bill finally passed by acclamation, and to-day received the signature of the President.

United States Court of Claims.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Chief Justice Gilchrist delivered the opinion of the Court in the following cases on the facts; favorable bills ordered to be reported, viz.:

Temperance Children vs. The United States.
Sarah Weed vs. The United States.
Ann B. Johnson vs. The United States.
Almira Rouff vs. The United States.
Sarah Loomis vs. The United States.
Sarah Eaton vs. The United States.
Mary Ann Harper vs. The United States.
Elizabeth King vs. The United States.
Mary Grant vs. The United States.
Rebecca P. Nourse vs. The United States.
Hannah Murrin vs. The United States.
Phœbe Polly vs. The United States.
Elizabeth Morgan vs. The United States.
Nancy Ittig vs. The United States.
Polly Booth vs. The United States.
Jane Martin vs. The United States.
Anne Hill vs. The United States.
Mary Pierce vs. The United States.
Lydia Clapp vs. The United States.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The following note from Mr. Hall requires a public reply:

Temple of Art, No. 585 Broadway, Feb. 24, 1857.

J. Gurney, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: My attention has been called to your card of the 17th inst., published in the *Tribune* and *Times*, in reply to mine of the 16th, which appeared in the same papers. My engagements have been such that I have hitherto neglected to take any steps in the matter.

You understand better than the public possibly can the reasons which prompted me to pen my card. But you evidently misconstrued the somewhat ambiguous language which I employed, or your high sense of honor, propriety and justice would not have allowed you to prefer against me so grave a charge as "repudiating legal obligations" and making statements which were "false."

If you understood me as denying your right to practice the Hallotype, and your ability to present it in an attractive form to the public, you could not do otherwise than to pronounce such statements false.

The peculiar circumstances of the case, in connection with the somewhat ambiguous style which I employed, has led you into an error. But there was nothing in my card which, if properly understood, could have justified the conclusions at which you arrive. And, by correcting the erroneous impressions which your card is calculated to produce, you will do honor to yourself, justice to the public and to the undersigned. Wishing you every success in the practice of the Hallotype,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN BISHOP HALL.

REPLY.

Mr. John B. Hall.—*Dear Sir*: Your conclusion is correct, that the "peculiar circumstances" of the case, together with the somewhat ambiguous language which you employed, did lead me to misunderstand your meaning, and it affords me pleasure to be able to make this correction.

A discriminating public will award to you the honor of having invented the most brilliant improvement in the photographic art, and which I am determined to present to the public in all its exquisite perfection and beauty.

Yours truly,
J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, Feb. 26, 1857.

We, the undersigned, copartners in the disposal of the patent rights, throughout the United States and Europe, for this new style of portraiture called Hallotype, would inform Photographic artists and amateurs that we are now ready to dispose of said rights to suit purchasers. JOHN BISHOP HALL,
J. GURNEY.

All business letters to be addressed to Gurney's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other copies; and although executed by the camera, they possess the freedom of the pencil, with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most fastidious subscribers patrons,

"The Hallotype is the only picture in existence, and the daguerreotype is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.
N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale Previous to Removal.—On the 15th day of March we shall remove to our New Store, corner of Broadway and Broome Street. The remainder of our present stock is selling off at prices that don't competition, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

Dining Services	142 pieces	$17 00
White Tea Sets	44 pieces	3 75
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Superb Toilet Sets	10 pieces	7 25
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Engraved Bohemian Claretts	Per dozen	2 50
Heavy Plated Castors, and 6 Cut Bottles		5 00
Heavy Plated Table Spoons	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Spoons	Per dozen	2 00
Heavy Plated Table Forks	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Sets	5 pieces	21 00
Heavy Plated Sugars		2 50
Heavy Plated Creams		2 00
Heavy Plated Molasses Pitchers		2 50
Elegant Cake Baskets		6 00
Four Light Bronze Candelabras, pair		4 50
Ivory Handled Table Knives	Per dozen	5 50

Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Ware Vases, Gas Fixtures, &c, in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Goods purchased on Friday and Saturday cannot be delivered before the following Monday or Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

Machine Sewing Devices.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the satisfactory statements, testifying to the ability and good taste of Mr. James A. Bevins, in the discharge of his official duties as Harbor Master. These statements are given in justice to Mr. Bevins, that his position may not be prejudiced by the acts of others.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

Mr. James J. Bevins—*Dear Sir*: We hear from others acquainted with the testimony elicited by the Legislative Committee the fact that you, in your official character, had obtained money from us by artifice for favors received.

This imputation we must remove by denial, as the money we loaned you at the times stated were matters of accommodation to you personally, and for specific purposes named by you at the time of borrowing.

The nature of our business compels us to call upon you officially very frequently, and we desire express our high appreciation of your uniform attention to the business of your District, as well as courteous demeanor. Very respectfully,

McCready, Mott & Co.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1857.

Mr. James J. Bevins—*Dear Sir*: As you have informed me that statements have been made to the effect that you have extorted money out of us, in consideration of extra services rendered us by you in the line of your business, we would state that such is not in accordance with the facts. On the contrary, whatever money we have loaned you has been loaned voluntarily and in private matters.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to the close attention you have always paid to the duties of your office.

And remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
Eagle & Hazzard.

The impression having gone abroad that we, the undersigned, shipping merchants, have paid Mr. Bevins, one of the Harbor Masters, for a berth, is incorrect. The following is a true statement of the facts: During the Winter the ship Adamas lay exposed to fields of floating ice in the river, thus endangering her safety, from being cut through. We applied to Mr. Bevins for a berth; he promised us the first vacancy, without any promises of reward, and it was by his almost superhuman exertions that our ship was worked into her berth, without any accident or damage being done.

Having observed his close attention, and continuing after his regular working hours, we concluded to make some suitable acknowledgment. After the ship had cleared for sea, we accordingly, without any solicitation, and of our own free will, inclosed and directed to Mr. Bevins one hundred dollars, the same being intended as a present.

We would further state that we have never bargained or paid for any berth on Mr. Bevins' District, either directly or indirectly.

Respectfully, Welch, Carver & Crane.

Fishes and Cremarin, stevedores, doing business in the City of New-York, and on Mr. Bevins' District, state that they have read the evidence of M. K. Wilson, stevedore, No. 27 South-street, taken before the Senate's Investigating Committee, and they believe the same to be much exaggerated and partly untrue.

For several years said Wilson has monopolized nearly the entire District to the exclusion of many good and worthy stevedores. Since Mr. Bevins' appointment all have a fair chance for berths, and Wilson's monopoly is broken up; hence his perseverance in furnishing evidence in opposition to one of the most competent Harbor Masters in this City.

Fisher & Cremarin, Stevedores, Old-slip.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

Mr. James J. Bevins: From statements in newspapers there appears to be an impression abroad that you have extorted money from me for granting facilities, in way of your business, which might have been withheld, unless I had in this way gained an improper influence over you; this is all a misapprehension of my testimony before the Senate Committee. I have vessels constantly in port, and for my accomodation they require frequent moving. And I never thought, and do not now suppose, that, I was paying you more than regular fees. As to moneys loaned to you at different times, that I always considered a private matter. And I would here state that all such loans have been paid in full. I have always considered you a competent and attentive officer, and have always found you ready and willing to facilitate business when in your power to do so. Yours truly,

S. W. Lewis, South-street.

The undersigned having read the testimony given by M. K. Wilson, stevedore, No. 27 South-street, before the Legislative Investigating Committee on Harbor Masters, says he has known M. K. Wilson, stevedore, for many years; he also states that he has known said Wilson to occupy twelve or fourteen berths on Mr. Bevins' District at the same time, and for fourteen months from the time of Mr. Bevins' appointment as Harbor Master, said Wilson claimed to be the only stevedore that could obtain berths for vessels on this District.

By this reputation with the shipping merchants, he has monopolized nearly all of the business of discharging and loading of vessels that came on Mr. Bevins' District, to the great loss of many other stevedores.

Wilson says he has paid Bevins about two thousand dollars during fourteen months; this part of his testimony I believe to be erroneous, as I have been present during conversations between Bevins and Wilson upon that subject. Bevins has frequently in public charged Wilson with having collected several sums of money from merchants as presents for the Harbor Master, and applying the same to his own use without the knowledge of the Harbor Master, and I would also state that I believe the practice of certain stevedores, of collecting moneys from merchants for the Harbor Masters has been carried on to a large extent, without the knowledge or consent of the Harbor Masters. Thos. A. Jeromb, Stevedore.

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Office and Rooms within 3 doors reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

Is Coffee Drinking Wholesome?—Some physicians say nay, and some speak differently. It agrees here and there with a constitution, but there are cases in which it violently disturbs the liver, fouls the stomach, darkens the complexion, and even enlarges the spleen. The only beverage that may be constantly taken by all constitutions, with a beneficial result, (all physicians admit that,) is Mussucr's pure London Cordial Gin, sold in pint and quart bottles, at 50 cents and $1, by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Imported and sold to the trade by R. E. Messenger & Co., No. 56 Fulton-street.

Brown's Troches.—This preparation is well worthy the attention of persons accustomed to public speaking or singing. In the whole list of remedies there is none more universally popular. In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer these lozenges to all others, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the freedom of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

J. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their rights. Apply to J. Coates & Co., Office No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequaled, and is in greater demand than ever. Kennedy Worm Pastilles, by reason of their delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastiles 25 cents per bottle.

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Colong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 75c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all other skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.—The destruction by fire of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, of which Dr. Hartley was the head, having temporarily released him from his duties in that city, he is now on a visit to New-York, and will receive calls each morning at his residence, No. 5 Clinton-place.

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, C. R. Woodworth, & Co. are now offering, for sale a most complete, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, factories, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and satisfactory references obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

The Ruteneal Photograph.—An entirely new application of the art is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Nothing approaching the Imperial Photograph has ever before been produced in this country, and Mr. Brady commends them to the public as the highest result of the art thus far attained.

Purdy's National Theatre.—Two new Dramas and a revived Pantomime at this thriving Theatre to-night. "Excelsior, or Love's Struggles," "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the "Token," enough, in all conscience, for a quarter.

Barnum's Museum on Saturday.—Charming performances here to-day. Two admirable pieces, embracing all the strength of this celebrated company, are announced for both this afternoon and evening. Such enterprise always meets with its reward.

Goldsmith's Cheap Writing Classes.—Mr. G. commences his cheap classes on Monday, March 2. Subscribers will be received this day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Book-keeping and writing, thorough course, $10. Cards of particulars at the rooms.

☞ The community are requested to compare specimens of the Imperial Photograph, made only at Brady's Gallery, with the newer productions of the camera which invite public attention and patronage.

Dr. Kane.—A superb Photographic portrait of Dr. Kane, made just after his return from the Arctic exploration, is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, 359 Broadway.

☞ The Imperial Photograph is produced at a very moderate cost, great improvements having taken place in the art within the past year.

Fashionable Intelligence.—Knew that Knox will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Death of Dr. S. Trowbridge Champney, from a Dissection Wound.

Dr. Champney died at his residence, on Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from poison received while making a *post mortem* examination. On Monday last, at the request of Coroner Redding, deceased assisted in the *post mortem* examination of the body of John Elbers, who was alleged to have died from violence at the hands of garroters. While engaged at this he pricked the second finger of the left hand, and, notwithstanding every exertion was made to prevent a fatal result, he died, after suffering the most intense agony. Deceased was 37 years of age, and had prepared himself for the successful practice of his profession by extensive travel, and by practice in different hospitals. His funeral will take place, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday.

Attempt to Kill a Wife.

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning Constable Hoaxon, while passing up Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, had his attention called to house No. 173 by repeated cries of murder. He entered the house and found the occupant, a man named Charles Giddings, with a large knife in his hand pursuing his wife. He was arrested and committed to jail. Mrs. Giddings says that she recently came into possession of $15,000 worth of property, and instigated by a couple of lawyers, her husband had urged her to place him in possession of it. This she refused to do, and for this refusal it was their intention to have killed her.

MARRIED.

Goadby—Wood.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Geo. Gordon, at the house of the bride's uncle, Alex. M. C. Smith, Thomas Goadby, of New-York, to Amelia A. Wood, of Peekskill.

Kotman—Biggser.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Louis E. Kotman to Miss Amelia Jane Biggser, all of this City.

Dwight—Hasbrouck.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, John Dwight, of Boston, to Julia Lawrence, daughter of G. D. Hasbrouck, of this City.

Ferris—Mather.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Warren Ferris and Jeannie D., daughter of George Mather, all of this City.

Taylor—Southard.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, Mr. H. Taylor to Miss C. D. Southard, daughter of Joseph Southard, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

Rockwell—Hawley.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Rockwell, John T. Rockwell, of Winsted, Conn., to Mary A. Hawley, of Brooklyn.

Field—Colles.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, Robert M. Field to Clarissa V., daughter of Thos Coles.

Winchester—Burdett.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at the Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, Stephen S. Winchester, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. to Alma L. C., daughter of Jacob Burdett, Esq., of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Van Wyck—Ketchum.—At Huntington, South L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Mr. Pearce, Jeffrey Van Wyck, of Flatlands, to Martha, daughter of Zebulon Ketcham, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Swan.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain, Mary C. Saimler, wife of Benjamin L. Swan, in the 36th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Lafayette-place, on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Black.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 27, Wm. Black, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 6th-av., on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rose.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, Frederick Albert, youngest child of John and Jane Rose, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Adelphi-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Schroeder.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, with the clergy generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton-st. and Montague-place, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Winant.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a painful illness of six weeks, Webster Winant, son of Daniel D. and Urania Winant, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 37 South 8th-st., without further invitation.

Dallet.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 26, Wm. Dallet, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Rapelyea, near Ferry-st.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 26, Mrs. Eleanor N. Smith, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Joseph W. Moses and Henry Beadel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, J. W. Beadel, on Newtown Creek, between Maspeth and Penny Bridge Roads. Carriages will be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Chamberlain.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, Samuel T. Chamberlain, M. D., aged 36 years. His death was caused by a wound received while making a *post-mortem* examination.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 222 Court-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1¼ o'clock.

Lidgerwood.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, William Harmon, infant son of Edward L. and Mary L. Lodgerwood, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Brasm.—At Palermo, Sicily, on Thursday, Jan. 22, Frederick Augustus Brasm, aged 19 years.

Reynolds.—At Port-au-Prince, on Sunday, Feb. 8, of yellow fever, Eugene A. Reynolds, only son of Theodore and Eliza Reynolds, aged 20 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 27.

$3,000 Cal. 6s, '70	97	200 Erie Railroad	35⅝
1,000 Cal. 6s, '75	96	300 do	30
5,000 Miss. State 6s	84½	200 do	35⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	99½	100 do	30
4,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101¾	100 do	35⅝
2,000 do	102	15 do	37
3,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs	96	200 do	37¼
1,000 Erie R. R. bs	78	100 do	37
5,000 Mich So & N. I. R's	77	50 do	36¾
4,000 do	77⅜	37 Hudson River R. R.	27⅜
7,000 Ill. Cent. RR. B's	99¾	150 do	27¾
10,000 do	99¾	50 do	27⅝
300 do	99⅞	10 Harlem R. R. pref.	50
1,000 Ill. C. R. bs	95	16 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	128
500 Cleve. & P's D. B.	69	150 Panama R. R.	96⅛
10 Ocean Bank	96⅛	200 do	96¾
15 Metropolitan Bk	110	40 Gal. & Chi. R.	102
10 Park Bank	99	50 do	102
10 Ohio L. & T. Co	99¾	700 Reading Railroad	51
45 Del. & H. C. Co	126	600 do	51
100 Canton Co	38	300 do	51
100 Cum. Coal Co	13⅜	100 do	51
200 do	13⅝	600 do	51⅛
50 do	13⅝	200 do	50
50 Chi. & R. I. R'd	103½	150 do	50⅛

400 N. Y. Cen. RR	95¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	84⅝
100 do	95⅞	50 do	84½
50 do	95⅞	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	78⅛
100 do	95⅞	50 do	78⅜
100 do	95⅞	100 do	78⅝
100 do	95⅞	100 do	78¾
100 do	95⅞	100 do	79
100 do	95⅞	50 Ill. Cen. R.	99½
200 do	95⅞	50 Ct. & Tol. R'd	70¾
200 do	95⅞	100 do	71
200 do	95⅞	100 do	71
50 Wis. L. G. Railroad	58¾	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	74
100 Milw. & Miss. R.	78	100 do	73¾
50 do	78¾	100 do	74
100 Ind. & Ala. R. R.	67	50 Ct. Col. & Cin. R'd	101¾

Second Board.

$6,000 Miss. State 6s	84¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	78¾
10,000 N. J. Cn. R. 6s	95	100 do	78¾
2,000 Rod. Ry. 2d mt.	63⅜	50 do	79
47 Bank of Commerce	102¾	100 Kentucky R. R.	103½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	13¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	69
100 Canton Co	38	100 Gal. & Chi. R'd	102
200 N. Y. Cent. RR	95¾	50 do	102
100 do	95⅞	100 do	102
100 do	95⅞	100 Cin. & Toledo R. R.	74
200 Erie Railroad	36⅜	50 do	74
100 do	36⅝	100 do	74
100 do	36⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	103¾
100 do	36⅝	50 Chic. & Mil. R. R.	78
200 do	36⅝	50 do	78¼
200 Reading R. R.	51⅛	50 do	78¾
200 do	51⅛	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	78¾
200 do	51⅛	50 do	79
200 do	51⅛	5 Mich. Central R. R.	99

Friday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The California mail and treasure of the 5th February, arrived this evening by the *Illinois*, from Aspinwall. The steamer on the Pacific side, left San Francisco with $1,700,000 in gold, partly for England, as usual. From some cause the Purser of the steamer on this side has manifested the treasure by packages, instead by the sums to each consignee. The total for New-York will probably be found, on inquiry to-morrow, from $1,250,000 to $1,350,000. The mining accounts by this arrival, are the most cheering for several months past, both as to the y